THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Will our Government Recognize the Power of Spain in the Island?

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following despatch, which foreshadows a new phase in our policy towards Spain:—

It is understood here that the question has already been raised in regard to Cuba, whether, since the virtual deposition of General Dulce by the Spanish volunteers, there be any colonial government with which our Consular agents there, or authorities here, can hold official relations. The Spanish Minister here is known to be very much troubled about the turn of affairs. Espinar being only the creature of a mob, it is deemed questionable at the departments, if any issue is made, whether he should be recognized. The Cuban agents are not slow to take advantage of this, as will be seen at an early day. They are urgent in pressing upon prominent persons here that no Government now exists in Cuba but that of the Republic. It is ascertained from other sources than the Cubans that the Republicans estimate that they have obtained recruits in the United States, Mexico, and the South American republics, to the number of 5000 men in all, and that they have been furnished experienced officers, from the United States alone, sufficient to command the entire number, from the colonel to the subaltern; and also that the aid thus derived from the countries named is slight compared with the assistance furnished in the line of subsistence, clothing, ammunition, and arms. So great is the activity of the Cubans now in this country, and so confident are they of speedy success, that no efforts are now made to furnish special information, as was formerly the case, to those in this city who have been active in support of their cause.

Dulce Considers the Island "Lost to the Mother Country."

The great revolt and conspiracy among the Spanish volunteers broke out in Havana on the 1st instant.

About 1500 armed volunteers and some 3000 men congregated at the Plaza de Armas, clamoring "Muera Dulce!" "Muera" his wife the insurgent! "Muera Pelaez!" "Muera Modet!" (the latter Colonel of Engineers), to which were added the grossest insults ever uttered against the principal authority. Other volunteers meantime kept running through the principal streets of the city, calling to arms and clamoring, and they finally all formed at the Parque and other principal points. Dulce, advised of their proposed manœuvres, had previously ordered four guns to the Palace, as well as 250 men of the artillery and engineer, and fifty of the cavaly corps. At about 10 o'clock A. M. he appeared on the balcony, and ordered the commander of the cavalry to clear the Plaza and fire if necessary, which the commander declined, notwithstanding his threats to order him to be shot. Upon finding he could not depend even upon the few men he had round him, he retired until the next morning, 2d instant, when he called for the colonels, officers, and sergeants of each battalion. On their appearance in the parlor of the palace he asked them what they wanted. After a minute's silence one of the officers of the artillery corps replied:—"Our desire is that you should at once resign the command." Dulce said he would consult the Provisional Government, and report within forty-eight hours. The officer objected thus:—"General, that will not satisfy the 11,000 men under arms since last evening. If we give them such an answer, they will come here and compel you to resign by force if necessary, whereas, if we carry the intelligence of your acquiescence to their wishes, none of them will move." General Dulce then told them in a dignified manner, "When I arrived in this island I found it in a blaze. In leaving it to-day I consider it lost to the mother country, precisely through the same process that caused the loss of our other possessions in America. You proclaim the independence of the island the moment you decline submission to the lawful representative of the National Government. You may retire."

Ominous Proceedings—A New Movement.

Says correspondence from Havana, June 5:—

There is a serious talk among some of the Spaniards with reference to sounding some of the more prominent Cubans, with a view to find out if some arrangement could be hit upon to do away entirely, not only with the substance, which is already ended, but with the shadow of Spanish power now still remaining in the island. Different Juntas have been held, and another large one is to meet at the Theatre Tacon on Sunday next, for the purpose of discussing this project, and another (which meets with more favor), looking to the government of the island by the Spanish residents. Of course these meetings are, it may be said, secret, yet enough is known of what goes on inside to form correct opinions as to what really these people are aiming at. The first proposition suggested meets with considerable opposition, because it is believed that, as things have gone so far, it will be the next thing to the impossible to bring about a conservative state of feeling on the part of the Cubans.

Did these men now believe that all could be arranged with the children of the soil, the suggestion here alluded to, would be probably adopted. But the second idea is already in practical operotion. It is now understood that the Spaniards resident in Cuba already have the power in their own hands (at least so far as Spain is concerned), and the whole question is, What is to be done so as to retain it? The different Governors appointed by Dulce, or upon his recommendation, are to be removed ,and men who are in full sympathy with this idea are to fill their places. You may soon hear of the establishment o a government here independent of Spain, in which Cubans and colonized Spaniards will both participate.

A SPECK OF WAR.

An English Mail Steamer Fired Into by a Brazilian Fort.

From the Panama Mercantile Chronicle, May 31.

An occurrence took place in Rio Janeiro which it is feared will disturb the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Brazil. A certain Senor Magallanes having announced his intention of departing on the British mail packet, and having named a person to represent him in his absence, sold his effects and purchased a ticket for the steamer La Plata. Just previous to his departure a person having a lawsuit with Magallanes obtained a judgment against him, and at once made an attempt to stop him from leaving in the steamer. The ship was ready to sail, awaiting only the signal from the captain of the port, when the Chief of Police presented himself on board and demanded of the captain the delivery of Senor Magallanes. The British Consul, who was present, remarked that by virtue of a convention celebrated between Brazil and Great Britain, the detention of a passenger must be effected at least within an hour previous to the sailing of a steamer, and that Senor Magallanes having just come on board with a legal passport the ship could not be detained on this account. The officer of the port declared that he would not permit the steamer to pass the fort, but the consul ordered the ship to leave, which she accordingly did, ordering the captain to proceed, and to return only in case the ship should be fired upon by the fort.

On passing the fort of Santa Cruz a blank shot was at first fired, and followed by another carrying a solid shot, which passed through the rigging. The steamer returned to port, and the Consul at once produced a copy of the convention of the authorities, who had all along denied its existence, the ship was then allowed to proceed to sea. There is no doubt Great Britain will demand satisfaction for this outrage.

Her British Majesty's ships-of-war Oregon and Chacke had sailed without delay from Buenos Ayres to the scene to make an investigation into the affair.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.—An eminent New York politician and editor expresses some doubt as to the ability of the Republican party to carry the fall State elections. The supporters of Mr. Sumner's views on the Alabama question, who appear to be as numerous as the seashore sands, are clamorous for a firm foreign policy. Mr. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, indorses every single point made by Mr. Sumner, and holds that the United States can never, with honor to itself, accept less than Mr. Sumner has asked. The leading politicians of the country and of the Republican party are now endeavoring to introduce the Alabama question into our domestic politics, and the point to be gained by so doing is very manifest. The Republican party, it is felt, never had so splendid a chance of marshaling all the foreign vote on their side. Mr. Stanton sees the game clearly and is preparing to hunt it down. The separation of the foreign vote from the Democracy will be the death of that party. Without it they will have little more than a mere corporal's guard in any State in the Union. Mr. Stanton intends to attend the forthcoming convention in Ohio, and announces that he will introduce and advocate resolutions in support of Mr. Sumner's positions. Ex-Governor Curtin feels that we can carry Pennsylvania on the same issue.—*Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

—One hundred indictments have been filed against German who kept his lager-beer saloon open on unday, in Indianapolis.

—The University of Notre Dame, Ind., celebrates silver jubilee this year.

NOT GRANTED.

An Unusual Occurrence in Kentucky—A Woman Refused a Divorce—Remarkable Opinion by a Louisville Chancellor.

The following opinion will be read with interest:—

Louisville Chancery Court—Lucy Gray, vs. William M. Gray.—Opinion and order remanding the rules. This case exposes and illustrates the judicial error in granting divorces for trivial or undefined causes. In March, 1866, a marriage was solemnized between two young people of good standing in social life. The husband was a physician, not more than twenty-five years old, and commanded an unusually large practice for one at that age. He was remarkable for his industry, thrift, generosity, and religious habits. The young counsel who has defended him so ably in this case was his school-mate, and I lay much stress upon his earnest statement that the defendant was a manly fellow while at school. The respected minister of the church of which the defendant was a member declares that he was, and is, a gentle Christian and a good citizen.

Six or eight witnesses of undoubted character testify fully to the excellence of the defendant as a man, and to his just conduct as a husband. Looking at him simply through the testimony of witnesses, he not only does not deserve a shameful decree divorcing him from the wife whom he says he still loves, but he is an example for many husbands to follow.

The plaintiff was a young girl, not more than 20 years of age. Her father was a gentleman in social rank, and possessing a comfortable estate of $75,000 or $100,000. She received an excellent education, and all her witnesses describe her as gentle, tender, and loving.

The two young people married, worthy then, and with a future which seemed propitious. The husband had the consent of his family, and the wife more than the approbation of hers, for her brother took an active part to secure the alliance. They had but one child who lived long enough for the father and mother to see their images reflected from a common object of mingled love.

Scarcely two years had passed before the wife filed her bill in this Court, charging that her husband was cruel and inhuman, and praying that the bonds by which they were united might be broken for ever. The husband answered and declared that he always loved his wife, and that he could not be cruel to her. Her witnesses, not less than ten in number, prove that he was cruel, inhuman, and mean, and that she was faithful, suffering, patient, and tender. His witnesses, almost as numerous, prove that he was affectionate, attentive, laborious, and loving his wife above all things; and that she was a petulant, quarrelsome, and insupportable termagant. Two of them go so far as to say that she waved a white handkerchief from her window to allure young men on the street. How is this? The answer is easy. The husband was not cruel and inhuman. The wife was not petulant or quarrelsome, and the story of the white handkerchief should not have been foisted by family passion into the record, because it is false.

Had these two people been allowed to live and love together, they would still be faithful to the vows they offered, which received a sanction higher than that given by human law.

All her witnesses who prove anything are her family, her physician, her family friends, or the enemies of her husband's family.

All of his are of exactly the same character.

Each family seemed to think it was its right and duty to govern and control plaintiff and defendant, or to make them hate each other, and then separate. I never knew two stronger swearers than the brother of the plaintiff and the brother of the defendant.

The families became hostile, and these two people, so young, and so bound by everything to make man and woman love each other, became the objects which were used to gratify family rivalry, hate, and spite.

And now, without crime, but merely misguided, with affections withered, vows broken, and the future blackened, I am invoked to perpetuate this shame, and let the man go marry another woman, and the woman go marry another man. I will not do it.

And I have not given the only reason.

The civil law is supreme on this bench. If the Chacellor believes in other laws which conflict with and are superior to the civil law, he must abandon his opinion or his place. This is a place solely for human justice according to human law.

But if discretion be allowed—and in cases of divorce the Chancellor has large discretion—then all laws can be consulted which elevate mankind and advance moral civilization. Under such circumstances what he thinks becomes the law of the case. I have my views, not now wholly fettered, of merely human statutes; I will enforce them to the honor of society.

Throughout the civilized world great temples have been erected and consecrated to the enforcement of a creed which declares that there other laws besides human which govern the sacred contract of marriage. If I were to declare that creed to be true I should go beyond my business. Were I to deny that it is true I should be unfit for this place. But many wiser and better than I believe it, and I must be careful lest I offend a law higher than that administered by this Court, and usurp a jurisdiction higher than mine. Better to be careful in tearing asunder bonds which may be suable elsewhere.

To dismiss this suit might not be right. The proper course to take is to leave a *locus pœnitentiæ*.

This is the spring, and if they will go to the grave of their dead child they will find flowers there, and flowers suggest forgiveness and love. They may yet obliterate from the past all that was painful, and obtain from the future all that was so brightly promised.

Let the case go to the rules.

R. W. WOOLLEY, Chancellor *pro tem.*

DROWNED.

A Skiff Containing Seven Persons Upset.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday morning says:—

"Captain Thomas R. Chester, of the towboat J. F. Dravo, which arrived from the lower ports yesterday morning, brings intelligence of a sad drowning affair, which occurred in the Ohio river, about two miles below the mouth of the Little Guyandotte river, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. From the statements of the Captain it seems that when the Dravo reached the point where the drowning occurred, a party of seven, three young ladies and four young gentlemen, were noticed seated in a skiff, which was then in the willows on the Virginia shore of the river. They immediately rowed out into the river, and pulling rapidly were soon in the "swell" or waves of the towboat. About half a mile further up the river, Captain Chester looked back to see if the Niagara towboat which was following was in sight. The first thing that met his gaze was the skiff, apparently upset in the middle of the stream.' An opera glass was immediately procured, and with this he was able to bring the skiff close enough to discover that it was upset, and that its former occupants, who were in the water, were holding on to it, and struggling to save themselves from drowning. The engine was immediately reversed, and the boat backed to the scene of the struggle. The Niagara had also came up by this time, but both boats were unable to render any assistance, the entire party having sunk for the last time. A gentleman who afterwards came aboard the Dravo furnished the Captain the names of the party, as follows:—Joseph Sibley, Charles Sibley, Miss G. Sibley, Miss Polly Gulliam, Miss Eliza Davis, Charles McKey, and Dallas Jones. None of the bodies had been recovered at last accounts.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Ephraim Stiles was tried upon the charge of assault and battery upon Robert Ellinger. The defendant is a conductor upon the Second and Third Streets Railway, and had formerly prosecuted Ellinger's brother upon the charges of assault and battery and the larceny of a watch, alleged to have been committed on the 8th of October, 1867. A few days since, as it was testified, the two Ellingers got into his car to ride home, and he asked them when they intended to return his watch; they replied that they knew nothing about it. Then he ordered them to leave his car, and upon their refusing to do so before they had come to their home, he struck Robert and knocked him into the street. Ellinger jumped on again, and Stiles forcibly thrust him inside and beat him severely.

The defense set up that the Ellingers, who were standing upon the platform, were ordered to go inside or get off, according to the rules of the company. They declined to do either, and then he put them off. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The case of the United States vs. Fifty barrels of whisky, etc., claimed by Edward McCabe, before reported, was resumed this morning, and at the close of our report had not been concluded.

—The Harvard boys have been giving theatricals at Horticultural Hall to raise funds for the English race.

—The Boston *Transcript* says that during the present month the daily newspapers will be musical journals.

—A tailor's dummy in Chicago recently caught fire and was nearly burned to death. Spontaneous combustion?

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mining Troubles—The Strike Continues—Probabilities of a Speedy Resumption of Work by the Miners.

Naval and Army Orders—Leave of Absence to General Sickles.

FROM THE STATE.

Affairs in the Mining Districts—Proceedings of the General Council—The Miners Desire to Resume Work—The Probabilities of their Doing so.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 11.—It is reported here this morning, on reliable authority, that all the Schuylkill county men will resume work on Wednesday next, in accordance with an agreement effected here yesterday, the terms of which have not been ascertained. The suspension still continues throughout this and Luzerne county. All the merchants in the latter county refuse to sell their goods to miners on credit, as has been the custom heretofore. This action causes much dissatisfaction, and unless work be resumed within a short time, it is feared that the merchants will be compelled to sell on credit or close up their business.

At an interview between a committee of miners and Mr. Parrish, an agreement was made on the percentage basis, so far as concerns the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The Grand Council, at the meeting to which the agreement was submitted, took no action in the matter. The miners in this vicinity are greatly disappointed at this, and evince a desire to return to work regardless of the Council.

Mr. Williams, a delegate to the Council, expresses the belief that no work will be done this month.

One thousand tons are being shipped at Newburg, New York, to Easton, for the use of Pennsylvania iron furnaces.

Mr. Pardee, an extensive miner, is also shipping a large quantity by Morey's canal, from Hoboken, at the freight of seventy cents per ton.

The State Election.

HARRISBURG, June 11.—The Republican County Convention of this county instructed their delegates in favor of General Hartranft for Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson is assigned to duty as Major of the 5th Infantry, and ordered to report without delay to the commanding general of the Department of Missouri.

Minister Sickles.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, retired.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders Edward P. Lull and Merrill Miller have been ordered to the Lancaster. Master William Watts has been ordered to the Macedonia. Commander S. B. Luce is detached from the command of and Lieutenant-Commander Theodore Kane from duty on the Mohongo, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark is detached from the Macedonian and ordered to the Naval Academy.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Negro Republicans—Mass Meeting Broken Up.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The negro Republicans held a mass meeting here last night, and in consequence of the feeling between the Bond radicals and the opposing faction the meeting was so disturbed that it had to adjourn.

Charles West, formerly well known here as an extensive coal dealer, died yesterday.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The steamship Idaho arrived from Honolulu to-night, with advices to the 28th ult.

There is no political news. Business is unusually dull.

The ship Resolute, from Baker's Island, and Sumatra, for Hong Kong, sailed from Honolulu.

Naval.

KEY WEST, June 11.—The United States steamers Penobscot and Saratoga sail for the North to-day. The sick are doing well.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s quiet at 80. Stocks steady, Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—A. M.—Cotton opens as follows:—Middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week were 78,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were for export and 10,000 for speculation. Stock, 435,000 bales, of which 248,000 bales are American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 11—P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92⅝@92¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 586,000 bales, of which 80,000 are American.

Breadstuffs heavy; red Wheat, 8s. 5d. Corn, 28s. 6d. for old; and 27s. 6d. for new. Peas, 36s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 9d.

LONDON, June 11—P. M.—Sperm oil, £96.

HAVRE, June 11—Cotton opens quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 139¾. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅝; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118¾; new, 119⅜; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 108⅜; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 186⅝; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 157; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 105⅝; Illinois Central, 143¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Cotton; sales of 50 bales, and middlings, 31c.; low middlings, 29c. Market firm; receipts, 90; exports, 308; stock on hand, 38¾. Meats firm; mess pork, 33c.; clear sides, 18⅛c.

—A gigantic bronze frog is suggested as an artistically grotesque design for the fountain in the Boston Common frog pond.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Official Information of the Loss by the Santa Fe Robbery—The Robbers Secure $33,000.

Collision of New England Vessels—The Northern and Southern Markets.

FROM THE WEST.

The Santa Fe Robbery.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Treasurer Spinner this morning received another despatch from Santa Fe, announcing that the loss to the United States by the recent bank robbery will not exceed $33,000.

A large number of national banks are preparing to withdraw their securities as designated depositories of the United States. Eight banks have ceased to be financial agents of the Government since the 5th instant.

Political Changes—The Tennessee Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A special from Nashville to the *Democrat* says the Nashville *Press and Times*, heretofore the organ of Stokes, came out this morning strongly for Senter and universal suffrage. The old editors of the *Press and Times* have all ceased connection with it. A leading article declares that henceforth it will be the organ of no man or set of men, but will boldly and independently advocate whatever its conductors think politic and right. The Senter movement seems to be gaining strength throughout the State.

Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The large flouring mill and elevator known as Osborn's Mills, at Rantoul, Illinois, was completely destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $8000.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Arrival of a Distinguished Party.

OMAHA, June 11.—Senator Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Benjamin Wade, and General Boynton arrived here this morning, with their families, and leave for Promontory Point this evening. Indian depredations are reported south of the Platte, below Fort Kearney, but nothing serious.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 31¾c. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 7500 barrels at prices without decided change. Wheat quiet; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 at $1·43. Corn firmer and stock scarce; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at 72@98c. via canal, and 93@95 via railroad. Oats quiet at 81c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·80. Lard quiet at 19@19¼c. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Cotton firm at 31c. Flour fairly active, and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and weak. Corn firm; prime white 86c., yellow 88@92c. Oats dull at 75@78c. Rye dull and nominal at $1·30. Mess Pork firm at $32·59. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides 17¾c.; clear rib 18⅛c.; shoulders 14½@15c. Hams 21@23c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky in fair demand at 99c.@$1.

Collision.

PROVIDENCE, June 11.—The steamer Old Colony collided with the schooner Sarah Jane to-day. Both suffered considerable damage, but no person was hurt.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	187¾	West. Union Tel.	40⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	29⅝	Toledo and Wabash.	72⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	75½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	85½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97¾	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	Wells, Fargo	31½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	99¾	United States	67⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	120¼	Tennesse 6s, new	62¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156¾	Gold	139½
Pacific M. S.	84½	Market firm.	

THE SAVAGES.

The Latest Raid—Massacre on the Upper Salina—Horrible Atrocities—Revolting Scenes.

A letter has just been received from Spilman creek, Lincoln county, Kansas, dated June 3d, which gives in detail the circumstances of a recent Indian massacre. It reads as follows:—

The Indian Swoop.

Last Sabbath opened quietly on the settlement of the Upper Salina. Rumors had indeed reached these border settlements of Indian depredations on the Blue and Republican Rivers, and near Fort Hays, a few days before, but they were not generally believed. Many fields of corn had been planted. Some wheat and other grain was looking fine. New emigrants were pouring in, and many heads of families had left their women and children to attend to business at the Land Office, or procure provisions at Salina, forty-five miles distant. It was late in the afternoon when two men named Alverson and Zeigler were driving with a horse down the valley of Spilman creek, some eight miles from its mouth, when they saw a body of armed men riding by fours in regular order behind them. At first they thought them soldiers. They were about fifty in number, and as they approached bore off towards the hills in passing the wagon, keeping half a mile distant until they had got below them on the valley, when they broke and charged on the two men and the wagon. Then there was a race for life. The Indians wheeled and circled round the flying wagoners. One of them held the reins and urged the horses to the gallop, while the other held a rifle ready for any that might approach too near. After several miles' race they reached the timber, and, abandoning the team, escaped through the brush with their rifles, where the Indians did not care to follow them.

The First Murders.

A short distance down the creek, a Swede and his wife, in Sunday dress, were walking out. They were surrounded and killed on the prairie. Their little boy had been a quarter of a mile behind them. He ran back to a dug-out, or adobe house, and reported that the Indians were killing his father and mother. Several families clustered into the abode and closed the door, and the Indians were unable to effect an entrance. A Swedish silversmith from Chicago, named Peterson, had gone some distance down the creek, and the besieged inmates of the adobe hoped he was in search of help. About sundown the Indians approached the adobe, and one who could speak English threw the Swede's boots against the door, and called out with an oath that the man's body would be found down the road. He was nearly cut in pieces. At about the same hour in the afternoon a party of 16 surrounded a settler's house at the mouth of Spilman creek (on the Salina). An old Swede and his two sons saw them coming, and took refuge with the two families in the house. He drove off the Indians with a shot-gun.

Massacre of Germans.

About the same hour of the day a similar party, evidently part of those who had chased Alverson an hour earlier, emerged from the hills between Spilman and Bull Foot creeks, chasing two Germans on horseback. As they reached the valley of the Salina the Germans were overtaken, riddled with arrows, and beaten to death with war clubs. These two men were but recently from Lunenburg, Hanover. One of them was named Wishel, and his wife, a beautiful young woman, was carried off and is now in the the hands of the Indians.

Women Attempt to Escape.

In full view of the scene of slaughter of the unhappy Germans were several houses. At one of these was Mrs. Alderdice, a young married woman, her babe, and three other children, respectively three, six, and nine years. Another woman, a Mrs. Kinds, with her baby, was in the house. The husband of the latter was at the Land Office, 75 miles distant. Alderdice, together with the two Messrs. Henderson and Mr. Story, were at Salina, 45 miles distant, getting provisions. In the house were a couple of Irishmen. These were armed, but started for their horses, which were down in the bend. The women implored them to stay, but terrified at their flight, and without thinking that their greatest safety was in the house, they gathered up their children and fled. Mrs. Kinds had her baby in her arms, and took Mrs. Alderdice's second child on her back Mrs. Alderdice, with her babe at the breast and another at the back, and her little boy and girl at her side, started with the other. They fled down Salina river. From the bend where the house stood to the next point of timber was a prairie stretch of three-quarters of a mile. Ere they had traversed a great portion of it the Indians saw them and pursued. What a race for life! As they reached the point of timber the Indians were close on them. The children were tired, the women exhausted. "I can go no further," cried the unhappy Mrs. Alderdice. Unable longer to bear the double burden, and earnest to save her own babe, Mrs. Kinds put down the other child, and pressing her babe to her breast, flew forward, crossed the Salina river, and hid in the undergrowth and escaped, reaching Schemmerhorn's ranch with bleeding feet late that night. Not so Mrs. Alderdice. Surrounded by her little children she saw the Indians approach. Lifting her two youngest under her arms, she made a last effort. She was surrounded. Her three oldest children were shot before her eyes. She, with her babe, was placed on a horse, and as the child's hood was found, bloody, a short distance off, it is feared that it too was slain, but carried off dead on its mother's bosom. Her oldest, a boy of nine years, had four balls and an arrow through him, but is still alive, and it is hoped will recover. The other two have been buried.

The Cavalry Arrive Too Late.

While this was going on another settler, a Mr. Shaeffer, with his young wife and child, were driving along the Hendricks field. They had been down the valley some miles that Sunday, on a visit. As they crossed the Salina, at a bridge there, Mr. Shaeffer had observed a company of cavalry in camp. Hearing the boys scream, and seeing the horrid scene, Shaeffer wheeled his horses and galloped back with the wagon to the military camp, scarcely a quarter of a mile off. It was a full company of the 7th Cavalry, well equipped and mounted. It seems that they were over from Harker hunting stray horses. Their vigilance could not have been great. Some of the soldiers had seen the parties of Indians, but did not know what they were. When Mr. Shaeffer gave the alarm, in a short time the troopers got their horses and moved after the Indians, with all the method so exquisitely military. In about a mile they came on the three Indians in a ravine, where they were trying to lariat the horses they had captured, some twenty in number. Instead of charging at once upon them, the officer dismounted his men, sent back his horses, formed in line of battle, and opened up volley after volley on the three Indians. The old Indian, scarce 300 yards off, shook his shield defiantly at them. He and his two companions saddled fresh horses from those they had captured during the fusillade, and rode of. The cavalry were then remounted and ordered to follow; but by this time the Indians had, of course, moved off. After a two hours' hunt, the cavalry returned to camp. Next morning, with all the horses, they started after the Indians, crossed the divide northwest to Salt creek, and thence, as they crossed to the Solomon river, they came on a party of Indians, as they thought, too strong to attack, fell back on Salt creek, and sent to Hays and Harker for assistance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 11, 1869.

There is again a somewhat active call for money to-day, both at the banks and from the brokers, but the supply continues in excess of demand, though this feature is not so prominent as it was early in the week. The condition naturally tends to harden the rates, which, however, remain about the same as heretofore. We continue to quote call loans on pledge of Government securities at 5 per cent., and at 6 per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. The street loans are quite active, and good business paper is in demand at 6@8 per cent. discount. There is a large amount of second grade paper afloat on the street, much of which it is difficult to negotiate, but reliable names range between 8@10 per cent.

The market in Governments is quite dull and prices are again on the decline. Gold continues active and very firm, sales being made at 139 at 12 M, which was the figure at the opening. The stock market was moderately active and firm. State Loans were quiet, with sales of the war loan at 102¼. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 100½ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 99¼@99⅜.

Reading Railroad advanced ⅛, selling at 48⅝@48¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad improved ⅛, selling at 57⅛; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 44 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 30 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37⅛ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were more active and firmer. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36⅝ and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19¾@20.

Nothing was done in Coal shares.

In Bank stocks there were sales of City at 73 and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120.

Passenger Railways were quiet. 46 was bid for Second and Third; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Germantown; and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading RR..........b30.. 48⅞

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp.102¼	56 sh Far & M Bk..120
$3300 City 6s, N.c&p. lots..100⅛	73 sh Leh Val R.ls. 56½
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83. 88½	18 do......2d. 56½
$1000 Leh gold L...c. 98½	23 do......ls. 56½
$1000 do......... 98⅜	50 do......2d. 56½
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se....107½	27 do......ls. 56½
abt$800 Mor Cl Sc 7s. s5.lots.... 67	600 sh Reading...ls. 48¾
20 sh City Pk..ls.c. 73	50 do......... 48¾
8 sh Penna R..c. 57⅛	200 do..ls.b30. 48⅞
100 do.....b10. 57⅛	80 sh Minehill R.ls. 55½
10 do......... 57⅛	200 sh Sch N Pf..ls. b30.... 20
100 do.....b10. 57⅛	100 do.....b60. 19⅞
7 do......... 57⅛	200 do..ls.b60. 19¾
3 do receipts. 56⅞	600 do...ls.b60. 19⅞
	75 sh Leh N St.s5. 36⅜

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer 6s. 2d. 93	100 sh Read.....b30. 48¾
$500 City 6s, N.c&p100½	100 do......s8. 48⅝
$600 do..N.c&p.100	100 do......... 48⅝
$400 do..d bill..100½	100 do.s5wn&i. 48¾
100 sh Phil & E R.b5 32½	100 do.........48·81
5 sh Penna...rec. 56⅞	100 do Mon&in.48·81
15 sh Ins Co N Am. Monday.... 20	300 do.....s10. 48⅞
200 sh Read R..b10.48·69	200 do...ls.b30. 49
300 do.....b10.48·69	15 sh Penna R..... 57⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New.. d bill..100	100 sh Read R..b5. 49⅛
$1000 do ....c&p.100	100 do.....b30. 49⅛
100 sh Cata P.s60wn 38	400 do.......ls. 49⅛
200 sh Read.....b60. 49⅛	500 do.....b10. 49¼
100 do..s30wn. 49	100 do........49 3-16
100 do.....b30. 49⅛	100 do.....b30. 49¼
500 do..ls.b30. 49⅛	40 sh Penna s5wn&i 57⅛

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, June 10, 1869:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	170	06
" Pottsville	64	09
" Schuylkill Haven	626	13
" Auburn	12	00
" Port Clinton	247	03
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	570	12
" Allentown and Alburtis	128	14
Anthracite Coal for the week	1,819	17
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	8,339	06
Total for the week paying freight	10,159	03
Coal for Company's use	721	15
Total all kinds for the week	10,880	18
Corresponding week last year, tons	....	
Previously this year	1,465,198	05
Total	1,476,079	03
To Thursday, June 11, 1868	1,609,736	14

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	139	11·12 A. M.	138⅞
10·25 "	139⅛	11·45 "	139
10·34 "	139	12·15 P. M.	139⅛
10·40 "	139⅛	12·25 "	139
11·00 "	139		

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 117@117¼; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1865, new, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1867, new, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅞@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 138⅞@139; Silver, 131@133.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 117@117¼; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do. July, 1867, 119½@119⅝; do. July, 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; 5s, 10-40, 108⅜@108⅝. Gold, 138⅞@139⅛.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅛@121⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do., 1864, 117@117¼; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119⅜@119⅝; do., 1867, 119½@119⅝; do., 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝. Pacifics, 106½@106¾. Gold, 139⅛.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The extraordinary condition of the money market at this season of the year, when, according to precedent, funds should not command more than four to five per cent. interest in transactions on call, forms the feature of interest in Wall street just now, and is the secret of the success which has attended the heavy demonstration of the 'bears' on the stock market. It will be a matter for curious reminiscence that on the 10th of June, 1869, in the middle of the season in which money is usually most abundant in the metropolis, as high as one-quarter of one per cent. interest was paid for the use of money for one day. This rate was had late in the afternoon, subsequent to the usual closing of the banks; but from the persistent inquiry, which lasted long after three o'clock, it was evident that many accounts had not been made up until four o'clock, or even later than that time. This was the extreme and exceptional figure, but the rates very freely paid were seven per cent. gold, seven per cent. currency plus commissions of one-sixteenth and one-eighth, and seven per cent. gold plus similar commissions. The 'running' for money late in the afternoon was suggestive of the scenes so frequently witnessed in the fall and spring periods of stringency in Wall street. It is only proper to observe in this connection that lenders were found who, in the confident belief that the present activity is artificial and temporary, were willing to make time loans, and one transaction of this character involved the sum of $300,000, for which the borrower contracted to pay six per cent. per annum interest and a premium of one half per cent. —making it equivalent to twelve per ct. per annum, the time of the loan being thirty days. It is difficult to believe that the stringency arises from other than speculative influences, but its extent and success suggest the inquiry whether it is wholly artificial. The wonderful knowledge of the 'bear' cliques in foreseeing the disturbance of the money market is not the least curious feature of the present sudden revulsion in the stock market. Foreseeing it, they have doubtless assisted and aggravated it. One fact seems to have escaped general observation, viz., the gradual but steady and heavy drain of currency into the Sub-Treasury, where some $26,000,000 has accumulated. The increase is the natural result of the present system of gold sales and bond purchases. Mr. Boutwell sells weekly $2,000,000 of gold, for which, in round figures, he gets $2,700,000. He buys $1,000,000 of bonds, for which he pays $1,200,000. The gain to the Treasury is therefore just $1,500,000 every week. Mr. Boutwell, in selling $2,000,000 of gold a week, selected the season of the year in which experience indicated there would be least danger to the local finances of this city. He sells only one million of bonds in the corelative operation. It will be remembered that Secretary Boutwell was strongly urged to buy a million of three per cents instead of the additional million of bonds. It is now intimated that he is accumulating a fund wherewith to redeem these three per cents, which are payable on demand. Hence the increase noticeable in the Sub-Treasury currency balance. Originally the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to redeem these certificates by the issue of an equal amount of greenbacks. But the law which was passed to restrain Mr. McCulloch's experiments with the currency forbids expansion and contraction alike. Hence the redemption of the three per cents must be made with money which is now in circulation. If Secretary Boutwell is digesting any such scheme secretly and for the purpose of astoishing the country by his financial sagacity, he is playing into the hands of the gambling clique of Wall street, of whom he promised to steer clear. Whatever the real source of the present stringency in money, the banks and other institutions having funds to loan are deeply scrutinous of the collaterals presented to them, and hence contribute to the activity.

"Government bonds were heavy at the opening, in response to the more active demand for money, but the decline was very gradual, amounting to about one-half per cent. during the day, the cheaper price of each stage inducing purchases against the London quotation, which was very steady at 80⅛ until late in the day, when it followed the general course of affairs at London, fell to 80, and closed at 80⅛. The English market for consols, according to late private telegrams, was weaker by as much as three-quarters per cent., despite the reduction of the discount rate and the increase of specie in the Bank of England, which would indicate that the troubles in France were regarded as quite serious.

"The Government sold one million of gold to-day, as follows:—$200,000 at 138·92½, $250,000 at 138·91¾, $100,000 at 138·92½, $150,000 at 138·91¾, $50,000 at 139·06, $50,000 at 139·12, $100,000 at 138·96, $100,000 at 138·95, $100,000 at 138·96.

"Foreign exchange was dull in the activity of money and was lower for sight sterling, in answer to the change in the discount rate by the Bank of England."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

ARIDAY, June 11.—The Flour market is without change in any of its main features. A limited inquiry still prevails from the home consumers, who are indifferent about purchasing beyond present necessities. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@7; Ohio do. do. at $7@8; and fancy brands at $8·75@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $6·25@6·50 ⅌ barrel.

There is more demand for Wheat, and holders have put up their views fully 5 cents ⅌ bushel. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $1·38@1·45. Rye is quiet at $1·30 ⅌ bushel for Western. Corn is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of yellow at 92@93c.; 1000 bushels Western mixed at 91c.; and 4000 bushels high Western mixed at 88@90c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 60@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ⅌ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is entirely nominal. Timothy may be quoted at $3@3·25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·75.

Whisky is steady at 95c.@$1 ⅌ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 11.—Arrived, steamship Donau, from Bremen.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—Arrived, steamship France, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA................JUNE 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........62 | 11 A. M..........71 | 2 P. M.........74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer Delphi, McKim, Boston, Samuel Pedrick.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Commander, Howes, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. brig Bloomer, Chaddock, 32 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with spruce laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Onward, Hedley, 20 days from Calais, Me., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr E. M. Branscom, Branscom, 17 days from Calais, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr W. Donnelly, Lynch, 5 days from Malden, N. Y., with stone to captain.

Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, 4 days from Quincy Point, with stone to captain.

Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, 4 days from Quincy Point, with stone to captain.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr J. Cadwallader, Steelman, from Salem.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 9.—The following vessels were at the Breakwater, to-day:—Schrs Isaac Rich, for New Bedford; Abbie, for Boston; Philanthropist, for Bangor; Lamartine, for Bristol, R. I.; James Martin, for Boston; S. Gilman, for do.; Ney, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia; also, steamer Sue, from Wilmington for Christfield; schrs Geo. H. Bent, from Baltimore for Boston; and A. G. Ireland, from Georgetown for Hoboken. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 10 days from Cardenas, at New York yesterday.

Brig John Sanderson, Colter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Demarara 22d ult.

Brig Josephine, Forbes, hence, at Trinidad 1st inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst.

Schr William, Outhouse, from Martinique for Philadelphia, with sugar, put into St. Thomas 24th ult., with master very sick, and remained 29th.

Schr Delmont, Gales, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 3d inst.

Schr Watauga, Lawrence, at Jacksonville 2d inst., from New York.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, at Jacksonville 4th inst., from Charleston.

Schr R. S. Miller, Corson, hence, at Baltimore 9th inst.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.

Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 6th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

OCEAN CABLES AND UNITED STATES LAW.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our French friends who were so fast with their new Atlantic cable find a lion in the way. The opinion of the Attorney-General, which we published a day or two ago, compels them to await an express grant of authority from Congress before landing their cable on our shores. At first blush this, irrespective of any constitutional question involved, may seem a narrow, illiberal policy for the Government to pursue. Our coasts, it would appear, ought to be free to all comers who bring such rich gifts. New cables would provoke competition, secure lower rates of telegraphing, increase the ease and facility of communication between the continents, and in a thousand ways promote the advance of civilization. The more capital can be induced to enter this business, therefore, and the more cables we have, the better. But there are two or three points in the case less obvious than this one, which nevertheless deserve consideration.

The decision of the Attorney-General promises to bear harder upon the French enterprise, but it affects likewise the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. This organization represents that great ocean-telegraphic triumph in which all of us take a just pride. Several millions of its stock are held in this country. It was the pioneer company. Its history appeals to the sympathies of all Americans, and it, as all feel, should be the first to profit by any grant of authority to connect with our shores. To this company the decision of the Attorney-General, as we trust, means only temporary delay. To the other, styling itself the Franco-American Company, it may mean something more. M. Belanger, of Confederate loan memory, M. Reuter, whom Americans have no cause to love, and other favorites of the French Emperor, have obtained from the Imperial Government a monopoly of the whole Atlantic coast of France for telegraphic purposes. Securing an organization under British law, and putting forward a British Chancellor of the Exchequer for their President, they have proposed, in the singular language of the Emperor's grant, to assume, without waiting for Congressional action, the right to land on the shores of the United States, "between New York and Boston." Suppose a Mexican company, composed mainly of men conspicuous in the movements against Maximilian, with some eminent sympathizer among our office-holders for its President, should assume, under a grant of our or any American Government, to land a cable on the coast of France, how long would we have to wait for French ships of war to warn off the intruders? Suppose the provincial authorities of Brittany or Normandy should assume to grant such a company the right to land its cable at Brest or Havre, how long would the Emperor be in informing those authorities that such affairs of national concern could not be intrusted to their exclusive decision?

We are not arguing against the enterprise of Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter. We merely object to any assumption of privileges by these enemies which we could not properly grant even to our friends. If they wish the profitable right of constructing a cable between France and the United States, let them obey the decision of the Attorney-General, and apply to the United States authorities for leave. American citizens would have to do no less in constructing a cable to France. What is fair for us is at least not unfair for them.

The English Government has always refused its consent to any concessions that were all on one side. When the Metropolitan Extension Telegraph Company of London obtained from the Italian Government the exclusive right to connect Italy with Malta, it applied to the English authorities for permission to land its cable on that island, but received a decided refusal unless it would give up its exclusive privileges. It surrendered its monopoly, and on that condition only obtained the desired permission. Let the French company do the same—give up its exclusive privileges, surrender its monopoly, and apply in the proper manner, at the proper time, to the United States Government. Then let the French and American Governments enter into an agreement that the coasts of both countries shall be free to the people of either, and there will be no more trouble. At present the advantage is all on their side. We give up everything, and get nothing in return. The Attorney-General's decision remanding such cases to Congress, which is in itself sound, is likewise peculiarly timely in its applications to present movements.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The intelligence from Cuba, both by telegraph and mail, is of the highest importance. It will be seen that a revolution has been consummated in Havana. General Dulce, on signing his forced resignation, declared it to be "the last of Spanish rule in Cuba," and it has filled the Spanish Minister at Washington with alarm. Still the Spanish volunteers hold on in their mad course, killing even their late idol, General Lesca, in Trididad, and displacing other governors who are obnoxious to them. The natural sequence of all revolutionary proceedings is forcing itself upon their consideration in the important question, What next? Some desire to proclaim a separate nationality, with a friendly connection with Spain; others think Cuba should be divided, as St. Domingo is divided between Dominicans and Haytiens, leaving the central and eastern portion of the island as a free republic and holding the western for Spain; another party wish to proclaim Isabella, or at least the Prince of Asturias, and a fourth, comprising the conservative Spaniards, look hopefully to the coming of General Rodas.

This officer is now on his way from Spain, and will probably arrive before the close of the present month. The condition of things he will find in Cuba assimilates in some respect to what the Viceroy Venegas found in Mexico when the Spaniards there made a similar revolution against the Viceroy Iturrigaray, in 1808, and sent him back to Spain in something like the same manner that Dulce has been sent back from Cuba. The movement in Mexico secured the revolution there, as this in Cuba seems destined to do for the revolution in that island. But one immediate result can follow, and that is a great increase of the weakness of Spanish power in Cuba. Its resources will be dried up by the disorders of the mad volunteers on the one hand and the exodus of wealthy Cubans on the other. Our telegraphic accounts state that a second emigration had commenced in Havana, while our correspondence informs us that the volunteers affirm that they hold the names of two thousand Cubans who are to be brought to account. We fear that a terrible massacre is impending in Havana, in which Americans and Cubans will be slaughtered without distinction. Should General Rodas on his arrival attempt to control this fierce and ignorant volunteer element, he may make matters worse instead of better.

We have constantly endeavored to awaken the Government to a sense of the true condition of the Cuban question, and of the perils it involves to the individual interests of our citizens and our national interests at large. It would seem as though a darkness like that which cursed Egypt is spread before the eyes of the administration, and that they are wrapt in a sleep as deep as that of death. On their heads will rest the responsibility of coming events, which are already casting their bloody shadows before. The cold blood of our Secretary of State cannot appreciate the fires which are kindling in our own domain, and it is time for the President to awaken to the danger and see that our national and private interests are encompassed with safety. Our fleet must be largely increased, and that immediately, in Cuban waters. The true position and relations of the republican government must be recognized, and their belligerent rights acknowledged. Admiral Hoff should be at once instructed to make known to the Spanish revolutionary leaders in Havana that the lives and properties of American citizens must be respected; and if we would establish our due influence in the new republic, we must take some steps that will show our sense of the obligations of civilization and humanity towards the struggling Cubans. A blind belief in the fallacies and polite words of the Spanish Minister will not save Secretary Fish nor the administration of General Grant when the public mind shall be awakened by the progress of events of which they have been forewarned and against which they should be forearmed.

BREACHES OF PROMISE.

From the N. Y. World.

Now that the telegraph tells us that the intelligent Illinoisan jury to whom has been submitted the case of Craig vs. Sprague have not only returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, but have assessed her damages at the extraordinary sum, considering the station of the parties and the circumstances of the case, of $100,000, it is time to consider the case a little. These damages must be regarded as punitory upon Sprague rather than as justified by the amount of injury which Miss Craig had actually received. The folly of the defense in attempting to ruin the woman's reputation was the cause of Sprague's excess of woe. Otherwise, there is no imaginable reason why Miss Craig should have got a hundred thousand of his hard-earned dollars.

In fact, this whole business of breach-of-promise suits has become a ridiculous one. Here in this case is a woman whose affections had already been lacerated, according to the affecting catalogue of them with which she furnished her latest lover, by four or five persons at least. It is not to be supposed that her mature and callous heart could be more deeply wounded by the infidelity of Sprague, who happened to have money, than that organ was, in its young and tender phase, when it was cut to the core by the perfidy of the gay deceivers who had none. They paid in person for losing the lovely Amanda. Why should not Sprague have been suffered to do the same? It does not appear that he had done anything out of the way with regard to her, except to discover that he had not cared quite so much for her as in his first ardor he thought he had; and, on making this discovery, who shall say that the wisest thing he could have done was not exactly what he did do—to deprive himself of the delights of her society, and to give her the same chance to forget him that he had already taken to forget her?

The idea of appraising damages to a woman's sensibilities in money is getting to be thought an absurd one. Of course, if a man trifles with a woman's feelings and makes insincere professions to her, he is deserving of punishment. But that is not saying that she is deserving of a pecuniary recompense for his crimes. And it is by no means saying that a man who honestly believes that he wishes to marry a woman, and who afterwards finds out his mistake, is deserving of any punishment at all, or that the woman who was the subject of his delusion is deserving of any pecuniary compensation at all. The one feature in this case which inclines us to be glad of the verdict against Sprague is his attempt, apparently an entirely causeless one, to destroy her reputation. But the ordeal to which that reputation was subjected on the trial was rather to its advantage than otherwise; and although Sprague deserved to be punished for the attempt, as he has been, Miss Craig did not deserve the reparation which she got for an injury that had not been inflicted.

It is the same in most suits for slander, the only analogous case which our law furnishes for this action for breach of promise of marriage. The best refutation for a slander is to prove it untrue; but a man who is conscious of its untruth will generally rely upon that consciousness. A man, on the other hand, who is galled by his consciousness of its truth will generally bluster it out by bringing suit and endeavoring to extort a little money. And a woman whose sensibilities are worth considering will generally refrain from having them discussed in crowded court-rooms and talked about in newspapers. Whereas, a woman who entered into a marriage-contract from motives of money will generally endeavor to attain the same object by a suit against the person who refuses to be her victim.

But, in any case, how weak is Sprague not to have fulfilled his promise of marriage! In Chicago he could at any time have got a divorce for a thousand dollars at most, and thereby have saved himself ninety and nine, besides the mortification of having his atrocious letters read out and printed. His conduct in this regard, like the letters themselves, tends to show with how little wisdom much money can be made.

WILSON AS WITNESS.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Henry Wilson, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has just made a remarkable confession and printed it in a so-called religious paper in this city. We say remarkable not because it contains anything that sensible men did not know before, but because it oozes from a man who, since the decline of Mr. Seward and the decay of Mr. Sumner, has ranked all of the leaders of the radical party. The gist of this confession the confessor may be allowed to state in his own words, to wit:—

> "This power of wealth, individual and associated, concentrated and diffused, constitutes the *new danger* that is threatening us with its portentous and increasing dimensions. In it are found not alone the abuses of monopoly, but the greater and more disastrous evils of bribery and corruption. Indeed, the signs of the times are ominous, and betoken that we are entering upon an experience damaging and dangerous alike to individual probity and honor, to national reputation and safety. Nor are there wanting indications not only of the possession of this power and the purpose to use it, but of too many susceptible to its blandishments and ready to yield to its sway. The men to use and to be used seem provided for each other."

For once Mr. Wilson has spoken the truth. A pity it is that he had not had the courage to do so long ago, when the evil which he now deprecates, being then in its incipiency, might have been prevented. The word of warning which then might have proved effective, now comes too late. The enormous concentration of wealth into a few hands, and the centralization of wealth and power in large corporations, over which Mr. Wilson affects to shed tears, are to-day accomplished facts. How to combat their baneful influence is not so easy to determine as to discern to whom their existence is indisputably attributable.

The whole influence of our National Government, since the control of it fell into Republican hands, has been thrown in favor of a policy of centralization. Nor has this influence been circumscribed by the walls of the national Capitol. It has penetrated to every State Capitol, inducing State Legislatures to assume prerogatives of which the mere claim in earlier days would have driven from his seat every legislator who dared assert it. Of all this the natural consequence was corruption, as Mr. Wilson owns, and, with commendable candor, cites as flagrant examples State Legislatures that are and have been under Republican control from time immemorial. But why is Mr. Wilson so reticent as to the part played by successive radical Congresses in this drama of rottenness? He has been a member of the United States Senate for many years, yet he has not a word to say of the corruption begotten at Washington of this centralization of power and of wealth. True, he alludes to the corruption in the internal revenue system; but why is he so silent about Indian claims, the lavish grants to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, the modifications of the tariff and internal revenue to accommodate certain manufacturers at the expense of the community, and the multitude of private bills annually passed by Congress for reasons that one can only guess at? The evil under notice originated at Washington; it was fostered by Mr. Wilson and his party associates in spite of the warnings of the better class of the people; and its magnitude to-day is chiefly, if not solely, due to these very men. No wonder that it extorts from a United States Senator the bitter wail "that, unless some remedy adequate to the exigencies of the hour can be provided, the future has a darker and more disgraceful history yet in store." The utterer of this cry is the same man, remember, who, at the time when the conservative press and orators were predicting just this result as sure to follow the policy pursued by the Republican party, declared on the floor of the Senate that "God Almighty could not afford to let the Republican party be beaten" at an election then close at hand.

THE NEW ERA IN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution by New Hampshire makes, according to our tally, including Indiana, twenty-four States which have given it their approval. The votes of twenty-eight are required for the completion of the work. Vermont is sure to ratify it so soon as its Legislature assembles next fall. The act providing for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas demands its ratification by those States as a preliminary to their full restoration to the Union. This will make up the sum total of twenty-eight; but we presume Georgia will also be required to ratify the amendment ere she is admitted to representation in Congress, while there is little doubt that Rhode Island will give her voice in favor of the measure when her Legislature meets in January.

By the opening of the new year, therefore, the work of reconstruction and the adoption of this amendment will be completed. When this is accomplished the leading object which induced two or three hundred thousand voters, scattered all over the country, to support General Grant for the Presidency, will have been secured. This class of electors came from two widely separated sources, namely, War Democrats, whose affiliation with the Republican party sprang from hostility to the Rebellion, and who are determined to grub up the last roots and fibres of secession ere they dissolve their connection with that party, and the intense anti-slavery men, who, while differing with the Republicans on many cardinal points respecting trade and finance, went with them, if indeed they did not lead them, in order to carry out their long-cherished ideas concerning equal rights irrespective of color or race.

Now, with the field thus cleared of old questions and controversies, if the Republican leaders should show a lack of capacity to so shape their future policy as to retain the co-operation of the two classes we have mentioned, it would very seriously weaken, if not destroy, their party; while, on the other hand, if the Democracy should intrust the management of their organization to living men, who can keep step with the progressive and liberal spirit of the times, and thereby win these two classes to their standard, then the overthrow of the former and the triumph of the latter in the next Presidential struggle are as sure as the deductions of logic.

The future fate, therefore, of each of the great parties is in the hands of its leaders. If both prove incompetent or faithless, it would be in accordance with the precedents of history if the masses of the people should discard their blind guides, reorganize upon an independent basis, intrust their standard to leaders of their own selection, and thus open up a new era in the politics of this country.

THE MISRULE IN MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Times.

If it be true, as our correspondent earnestly declares, that the political horizon of Mexico was never so sombre as at this moment, and that "there is general expectation of a great and terrible revolution," yet neither the Mexican people nor the Government can pretend that the storm bursts without warning. It has for three years been brewing. It gathered black and ominous immediately on the French evacuation, and every day it has come nearer. Doubtless the anti-annexationists will charge that the United States are to blame for the disorder, by keeping all the Northwestern States—Coahuila, Chihuahua, California, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora—in a fever of expectation regarding the protectorate. The real trouble, however, is in unhappy Mexico herself, given over, as it is, to the plots of rival chiefs, and misruled by a weak central power. Congress, usually an imbecile and faction-split body, does nothing but dawdle over impracticable schemes for paper money, and what not. The high roads are patched with foot-pads. Juarez is said to be the mere tool of Lerdo. Revolution is hydra-headed, and has disappeared in the extreme South only to break out again in Queretaro, Guerrero, and Michoacan. Now Alvarez, now Negrete, now Pallacio, now Porfirio Diaz, is on the brink of insurrection, or boldly plunges into it. Thus, all is bad, and "worse remains behind." What possible end or outlet for this anarchy exists, no one can tell. Meanwhile, it repels capital, enterprise, thrift, and makes impossible either individual or national prosperity.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From the N. Y. Times.

Wendell Phillips has found another first-class grivance, and he advocates its correction *more suo*. He is shocked by the inhuman treatment of the Indians by our Government, and he urges them to tear up the rails of the Pacific Railroad. His exultation over some of their exploits in this way is refreshing. It reminds one of the palmiest days of the anti-slavery agitation. "Every blow struck at the Pacific Railroad," says Mr. Phillips, "is heard round the globe. Haunt that road," is his advice to the Indians, "with such dangers that none will dare to use it." He sees "great good" in the fact that the Indians have begun to tear up the rails, to shoot passengers and conductors on the road. The vast benefits the road will confer on the country and the world count for nothing in Mr. Phillips' estimation.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS

DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.

OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS Will consult their interests by giving us a call. Having a large supply of all kinds constantly hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, your
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1½ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27½rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash.
12 4½

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8½
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
5 29 1m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
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THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25½

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.
4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p½

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p½ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES.	1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, June 9, 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DAVID P. S. NICHOLS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN W. PATTON, Assignee,
No. 15 South THIRD Street,
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 6 11 f3t*

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.
4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.
1 22t

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates.
1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc.
6 5 t12 31

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore.
4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city.
1 26

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 38 S. ELEVENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, there was a large attendance at the Academy of Music, on the occasion of a meeting to consider the proposed acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution. Addresses were delivered by Judge Strong, Rev. J. R. Sloan, Rev. T. B. Stevenson, and others.

—James Lewis, conductor of car No. 2, of the Union Passenger Company, and John Slaven, driver of the same, were before Alderman Hibberd yesterday afternoon to answer the charge of cruelty to animals, in overloading said car on Sunday last. After the testimony, there being no other witnesses, the Alderman said he did not feel disposed to decide the case by imposing a fine as directed by the act of Assembly, but would rather have the matter settled by the Court, and therefore he would hold the parties charged to bail to answer at Court.

—The Worthy Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. P. A., held its annual session in this city during the past week, closing yesterday by installing the following officers elected for the ensuing year:—

Worthy Grand Master, James Alcorn, of No. 18; Worthy Vice-Grand Master, Charles W. Mathews, of No. 50; Worthy Grand Secretary, Robert J. Black, of No. 9; Worthy Grand Treasurer, Jared Craig, of No. 44; Worthy Grand Conductors, James McCabe, of No. 13, and John Bush, of No. 80; Worthy Grand Tyler, Samuel Neeley, of No. 43; Worthy Grand Guard, Thomas R. Robb, of No. 67; Worthy Grand Chaplain, Robert Wilson, of No. 41; Representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, John Dunlap, of No. 20, and James Murrow, of No. 15.

—The Board of Health has directed Health Officer Mr. John E. Addicks to employ five horses and carts at not more than $4 a day each, and seven men at not more $1·50 a day each, to thoroughly clean the streets of the Sixth district, and another force of the same strength to clean the streets of the Ninth district. The expense is to be charged to the contractors of those districts, and to be deducted from their monthly instalments. This additional force will commence operations this morning.

—In joint convention yesterday afternoon Councils elected the following officials:—Police Magistrates—First district, Thomas Dallas; Second, Samuel Lutz; Third, Charles M. Carpenter; Fourth, Lewis Godbou; Fifth, And. Morrow; Sixth, Samuel P. Jones; Seventh; William S. Toland; Eighth, Jacob R. Massey; Ninth, Charles E. Pancoast; Tenth, Albert T. Eggleton; Eleventh, Wm. R. Heins; Twelfth, Francis Hood; Thirteenth, J. P. Thompson; Fourteenth, Jacob Good; Fifteenth, Thaddeus Stearne; Sixteenth, Thomas Randall; Seventeenth, Jesse S. Bonsall; Eighteenth, William Neill.

Board of Health—Samuel T. Canby.
Guardian of the Poor—Jacob Naylor.

Foreign Affairs.

BELFAST, June 10.—Thirteen members of an Orange lodge in this city have been arrested for disturbing the peace. A collision occurred to-day between the police and the people, and several persons were injured, but none fatally.

PARIS, June 10.—The Prefect of Police has placarded throughout the city a proclamation urging all good citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law and the preservation of public order and peace. Much agitation exists, and large crowds linger in the streets.

HAVANA, June 9.—News has been received from Santiago to the 4th inst. All the regular troops had left for the field, and the volunteers were guarding the city.

The filibusters who landed at the Bay of Nipe had gone into the interior, taking the road to Holguin.

It is reported that Colonel Tucker, who commanded the filibusters brought over by the steamer San Salvador, has been killed.

HAVANA, June 10.—The arrival of General Lesca at Cienfuegos has infused spirit into the campaign in that section, and several engagements are already reported with the insurgents.

A commission of citizens of Havana will go to Porto Rico and meet De Rodas, who sails to-day from Spain, and will escort him to this city.

HAVANA, June 10.—The grinding of sugar cane in the interior has stopped on account of the rains. Sugar is quiet at 8½@8⅝ reals for No. 12.

LONDON, June 10.—Another appalling disaster occurred in the coal mines at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, to-day. An explosion took place while the men were at work, and few of the miners escaped from the pit. It is reported that one hundred and twenty were killed.

LONDON, June 10.—Mr. Gathorne Hardy, at a banquet in Leamington, made a strong speech against the Irish Church bill, and said disestablishment was a concession to Fenianism, and a direct injury to the loyalty of the men who had hitherto been ultra-zealous in their devotion to the Crown.

For the sake of conciliating traitors these men were to be injured. It was the tenure of land, and not the Irish Church, which lay at the root of the grievances of Ireland. It was not for him to say what the House of Lords would do. He would accept their verdict as a conscientious and constitutional decision, which the country should receive with deference.

LONDON, June 10.—Telegrams received to-day from Paris report that the crowds in the Quartier Montmartre yesterday dispersed on the appearance of the military, without offering any resistance. No damage was done beyond the breaking of some windows. Many of the rioters were arrested.

LONDON, June 10.—A despatch from Bombay reports the wreck of the ship Great Northern near that port, and the loss of fifteen of her crew.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Otway said the United States Government was desirous of having a full investigation made into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Speer.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.—The total distance pierced of the Mont Cenis tunnel at the close of April, 1869, was 10,719 yards, leaving 2858 yards still to be completed. The distance pierced in the last half of April was sixty-nine yards, or at the rate of 1656 yards per annum. At this rate the tunnel will be completely pierced in January, 1871, although a few months will be occupied in completing the masonry works, approaches, etc. It is expected, however, that trains will be running through the tunnel before the close of 1871.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 139⅛.

—Vice-President Colfax and wife are at Boonton, N. J.

—Registration in Virginia commences on Monday next.

—The "boll worm" is ravaging the cotton crops of Alabama.

—The bridge over the Kennebec, at Hallowell, Me., fell yesterday.

—Ex-Secretary Seward was at Chicago yesterday, *en route* to Alaska.

—The New York cotton brokers ask relief from taxation as brokers.

—The right of negroes to hold office in Georgia is before the Supreme Court.

—The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club took place yesterday.

—The persons lately arrested at Warrenton, Ga., have been released on bond.

—Toombs is to defend the eight men arrested in Georgia lately for political murders.

—M. Edward Thornton, the British Minister, will attend the Peace Jubilee at Boston.

—Miamisburg, Ohio, was visited by a tornado yesterday, and several houses demolished.

—The pilots of St. Louis propose to navigate an ocean steamer to that port experimentally.

—The National Typographical Union, in convention at Albany, advocates the eight-hour system.

—A train on the Long Island Railroad, near Greenport, was thrown off the track yesterday. No lives were lost.

—The Columbia College Law School held their commencement exercises in Washington yesterday.

—Michael Finnegan, at Johnstown, N. Y., murdered his wife on Monday last. He has been arrested.

—The Delaware county delegates to the State Convention have been instructed to vote for Governor Geary.

—The American Institute of Homœopathy, now in session at Boston, have refused to admit females to membership.

—Onjen Utley, the lately suspended Collector of Customs of the Middletown District of Connecticut, has resigned.

—Embezzlers are henceforth included in the list of offenders on the extradition treaty between this country and Italy.

—A military commission at Jackson, Miss., yesterday commenced the trial of Yerger, the assassin of Colonel Crane.

—General Canby has appointed Major Burnham, late Judge Advocate of the Army, Judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia.

—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Pennsylvania, elected their officers and closed their session at Scranton, yesterday.

—Policeman O'Brien was brutally beaten in New York last evening while endeavoring to quell a disturbance in a Front street liquor saloon.

—Prominent Virginians says that the Wells ticket will carry Virginia by thirty thousand majority, and that the Democrats admit that defeat is sure.

—Opposition to Mr. Morris, a candidate for the Alabama Legislature, is based on the allegation that he is a citizen of Maine, and not of Alabama.

—Kellian Brothers' cabinet factory, Stewart's gold pen works, and two small machine shops, on Thirty-second street, New York, were burned last night.

—In the Iowa Republican Convention, held at Des Moines yesterday, Governor Merrill was nominated for re-election. Two vice-presidents of the convention were colored men.

—Henry Wigelow, a cook on the steamer Champion, at Cincinnati, was yesterday arrested for murder in kicking James Colt, a deck hand, into the river, and leaving him to drown.

—The North German barque St. Bernard arrived at New York yesterday with smallpox among her passengers, of whom she has three hundred and eighty, all emigrants. During the passage from Bremen four deaths occurred from the disease.

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. There was an unusually large lobby attendance, caused partly from interest in the promised proceedings, and partly because the imminence of a rain storm induced a number of people to exchange their seats in the Square for seats in the galleries of the respective chambers. This was the business done:

SELECT BRANCH.—President William S. Stokley sat in the chair. As the chair is very big, and Mr. Stokley is of puny build, to say that he "filled" it would be a deviation from the strict line of veracity characteristic of the reporter of this journal.

A communication was received from the Park Commission, asking an appropriation of $3500 to pay the cost of alterations to schoolhouse in Eleventh street, above Thompson; and also one of $800 for repairs to the Northeast Schoolhouse. These were duly referred.

An invitation to Councils, by the Park Commission, to visit Fairmount Park on the 16th inst., and inspect the improvements made there, was accepted.

A long string of petitions was presented, asking that Councils will cause Broad street, south of Coates, to be laid with Nicholson pavement. These petitions were very numerously signed by people prominent as property owners in the vicinity. This was referred.

Mr. Bumm presented a petition asking for additional market houses on Girard avenue. Mr. Bumm called attention to the large extent of area of the city that seeks this avenue as a source of supply for household provisions. A ferry now crosses the Delaware in the immediate vicinity, and large quantities of produce come to this market, for the sale of which the city is bound to find accommodation. Mr. Bumm elaborated this subject, and it was referred, as a matter of form, but with the certainty that the desired accommodation will be granted.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from the female branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking Councils to erect a building in which all dogs doomed to die may be asphyxiated by the fumes of charcoal instead of being put to death by the conjoined torture of the club and the halter, as at present practised. The howling of the butchered brutes, as at present tortured to death, is excruciating to the ear of humanity in the neighborhood. The ladies ask that Councils will make such appropriation that, instead of being individually massacred, a whole batch of them may be instantly stifled. The ladies also call attention to the fact that the place of this slaughter is in such immediate proximity to the House of Refuge that the cries of the tortured animals ring in the ears of the inmates.

The subject, after some debate, was referred to the Committee on City Property.

The committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, reported that, on June 1, the balance was $1,735,178. The payments made during May were $550,654.

The bill authorizing the sale of twenty acres of the Almshouse property to the University of Pennsylvania, for the sum of $160,000, made the special order of the day for four o'clock, was taken up. A debate of two hours' duration was the result.

Mr. McCall, for the first time, took ground against the proposed grant.

The bill was then indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 13 yeas to 11 nays.

After concurring in various bills from Common Council, the Chamber adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.—Joseph F. Mercer called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock. The following business was transacted:

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance appropriating $30,000 for the building of a new schoolhouse in the Tenth Ward. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution, offered by Mr. H. Huhn, to change the place of voting in the Thirteenth Division of the Fifteenth Ward was passed.

A number of petitions, asking for the extension of the Nicholson pavement on Broad street, were received and referred to the Committee on Highways.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Park Commission, asking for an appropriation of $300,000 out of the loan created for Park purposes. Referred.

Also, a communication from General Meade, Vice President of the Park Commission, asking Councils to meet the Commission at the Park, on the 16th instant, for the purpose of examining the improvements already made on the Park property. The communication was accepted.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas to erect gas lamps on Twenty-ninth street, from Ridge avenue to York. Mr. Myers stated that the lamps were needed for public purposes. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the Chamber went into an election for three Directors of Girard College. Mr. Martin nominated John Fry, William E. Littleton, and William C. Haines.

Mr. Hetzell nominated John S. Morton, James B. Nicholson, and Dr. Andrew Nebinger.

The vote was: Fry 36, Littleton 35, Haines 34, Morton 11, Nicholson 11, and Nebinger 11.

The first named were declared elected.

The resolution from Select Council, to appoint a joint special committee to carry into effect the resolution to accept the invitation of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, was concurred in, and the Chair named Messrs. H. Huhn, Hall, Vanhouten, Fareira, and Calhoun the committee from Common Council.

Mr. Smith tendered his resignation as member of Common Council, from the Fifteenth Ward, which, on motion, was accepted.

The ordinance to rearrange and fix the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Nineteenth Ward, and to create five new divisions in the ward, was called up.

The bill was under discussion at the adjournment of the Chamber on Thursday last. The bill passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 7 nays.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in:

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Water from the consideration of a certain subject.

Resolution to lay water-pipe in a drain on Nicholson street, east of Sanderson, and other streets.

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Stafford Pavement from the further consideration of the subject.

Ordinance authorizing the grading of Long lane.

Resolution to discharge the Committee on Water from the consideration of a certain communication.

Select Council informed Common that they had non-concurred in the amendment to the bill authorizing the erection of a school building in the Twelfth Ward.

The amendment provided that the appropriation shall be taken from the loan hereafter to be created.

Common Council insisted on its amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The ordinance from Select Council making an appropriation for the building of a new schoolhouse in the First Ward was amended so as to read that the appropriation be taken from a loan hereafter created, and then passed.

The amendment made in Select Council to the resolution to suspend the South Penn Hose Company, by inserting the Independence Engine, was concurred in.

An ordinance authorizing the purchase of a mowing machine for the public parks was passed.

The Highway Committee, through Mr. Ray, reported the following bills:

Resolution directing the payment of a warrant for $1498 40 for the macadamizing of certain streets.

Resolution to grade and pave Woodstock street from Columbia to Montgomery avenue.

Resolution to grade Woodland street from Chestnut to Forty-first.

Resolution to open Fitzwater and other streets.

Resolution to tramway Jessup street from Fitzwater to Catharine.

Resolution to pave Ninth street from Dauphin to Germantown avenue, and Orkney street from Susquehanna avenue to Dauphin street.

Resolution to pave Ontario street, in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

The above were all agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker offered an ordinance making an appropriation to pay the salary of the Page of Common Council for the year 1869. Passed.

Mr. Evans presented a resolution directing the City Solicitor and Committee on Law to take such steps as will bring the matter under consideration in the Nisi Prius Court, relative to the registry act, to an early and final adjudication. Passed.

The bill relative to hackney coaches was made the special order for consideration on Thursday next.

An ordinance making an appropriation for the improvement of Hunting Park was postponed. Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON SETS	8·55
SUN SETS	7·31	HIGH WATER	3·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Delaware	Liverpool	Boston	May 27
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 27
Erin	Liverpool	New York	May 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 29
Atalanta	London	New York	May 29
Donau	Southampton	New York	June 1
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 1
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 2
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 2
City of London	Liverpool	New York	June 3
FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	June 11
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 12
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	June 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	June 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 17
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Cascatelle, Carlisle, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Brown, Providence, David Cooper.
Schr H. N. Squires, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr Commodore, Allen, Baltimore, do.
Schr Eva Holmes, Vancleaf, Perth Amboy via Barnegat, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, Gardiner, Me., Captain.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, Baltimore, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. barque Die Tugend, Bugdahl, 56 days from Liverpool, with salt to William Bumm & Son—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, from Boston, with ice to order.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, from Portland, in ballast to captain.

Schr L. & W. Shewell, Quillin, 2 days from St. Martin's, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PUT BACK.

The brig F. H. Todd, Maguire, hence for Boston, sprung a leak yesterday morning, when off the Powder wharf, and put back to Kaighn's Point for repairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 11.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

William Mackey, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.

B. H. Taylor & Son, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 10.—Six barges leave to-night, light, for Baltimore.

Great Eastern, with ore, for Philadelphia.

Mary L. Wilcox, with iron, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Joseph Lord; F. E. Greenman; D. R. Graves; Hope; Union Delight; Wm. B. Crawford; Garibaldi; and E. B. Timmons, all with coal, for New York.

S. Abbie, with coal, for Wilmington.

The following barges were not reported yesterday:—Lewan; A. V. Joslyn; R. H. Rockwood; F. Goddard; R. I. Chard; and Kate Westervelt.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 11.—The barge H. V. James left this morning for New York, with coal.

Melissa, with old rails, for Baltimore.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, for New York soon, remained at Antwerp 27th ult.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, sailed from Callao 19th ult., for Guanape.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 9th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 8th instant.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munro, 62 days from Genoa, at New York yesterday.

Barque Isaac Rich, Achorn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Iquique prior to 8th ult.

Barque Zulma, Hewitt, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 5th inst.

Barques James E. Ward, Landerkin, and M. W. Brett, Gallison, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Deborah Pennell, Pennell, at Callao 20th ult., from La Paz.

Barque Irma, Cummins, at Sagua 29th ult., from New York, to sail in one week.

Barque Caledonia, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 3d inst.

Brig J. Howland, Freeman, hence, at Barbados 15th ult., and sailed 23d for Nevis.

Schr Joseph Seeler, Ely, hence, at Barbados 15th ult., and sailed 20th for Sombrero.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Aries, which was ashore at Squan Beach, completed the discharge of her cargo yesterday, and was taken on Simpson & Neill's Dry Dock for repairs. Upon examination she was found to have sustained but little damage. A portion of the plating upon her port side was found to be loosened slightly, and some rivets started. She will be repaired and taken off the dock in a few days.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27¾

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25¾ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WIREWORK.

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
Gardens,
Lawns, Etc.
ALSO,
WHITE METAL WIRE,
FOR CLOTHES LINES.
G. DE WITT, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 633 MARKET STREET,
5 19 wfmlm PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agricultural, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
8 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

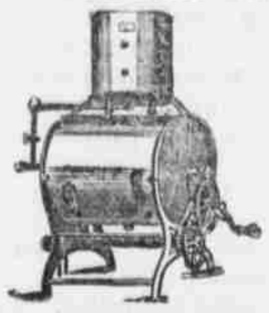
REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere
J. W. WEYHER,
No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.
PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!
FERRIS & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.
FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1869. }

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer SHAMOKIN, of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer HORNET, of 820 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the navy yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 3thstu6t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 3 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 11,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear as
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE GRAHAM.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, FAREWELL BENEFIT
and last appearance but two of the gifted young artiste,
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
Last time of
"66," "66," AND BLIND BEGGARS.
Farewell Matinee TO-MORROW at 2 o'clock.
Saturday Night—BENEFIT OF MR. KELLEHER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
BLACK AND WHITE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Fechter and Wilkie Collins' great play,
BLACK AND WHITE.
With Every Scene New,
New Machinery,
New Music,
And a Powerful Cast,
Including Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
THE GREAT DE LAVE SISTERS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
LAST WEEK OF JOE EMMETT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DASHWOOD SISTERS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
MATCH FOR $200.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
Good Day and Track. Best three in five to wagons.
John Turner enters steel roan JERSEY BOY.
R. Malone enters bay horse MIKE.
Admission, $1. 6 9 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
MONDAY, JUNE 21.
Sweepstakes for Horses that have never beaten 2·50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
Three or more entries to fill, and two to start.
Should only one horse appear he will, be entitled to all the entrance money. Should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, June 14.
S. KILPATRICK, Secretary,
6 11 No. 144 South FOURTH Street.

SUFFOLK PARK.
MONDAY, JUNE 14,
At 3 P. M.
Purse and stake of $500; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.
J. Challis names b. g. PINE BOY.
J. Levitt black m. BLACKSTONE BELL.
William H. Doble g. m. DAISY.
1t WM. H. DOBLE, Proprietor.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards..........2 per
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED,
1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2§

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 18

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

SELECT COUNCIL AND THE UNIVERSITY.

YESTERDAY the ordinance providing for the sale of a section of the Almshouse property to the University of Pennsylvania came up in Select Council, and after an animated debate, in which some of the participants displayed more vigor of style in their oratory than soundness of logic or knowledge of the actual requirements of the case, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed. This is to be regretted for more reasons than one. The Almshouse tract was almost the only place within the limits of the city proper suited to the purposes of the University, and if that institution is to make the extensions necessary to meet the requirements of the age, it will either be obliged to buy land at an exorbitant rate, or else remove to a locality that will be so far removed from the business centres that its usefulness will be materially impaired. In the opinion of disinterested judges, the price offered by the University for the land which they proposed to purchase from the city was a fair valuation; and the very fact of such an offer having been made instantly put up the value of the whole Almshouse tract—a fact of which the city should not seek to take advantage in dealing with an institution of learning.

It has been a just cause of complaint against Philadelphia that there is little or no public interest felt in our institutions of science and learning. The University of Pennsylvania has been complained of time and again as being behind the age; but one great reason for its backwardness has been that nobody outside of a very small circle cared anything about it, or did anything to make it prosper or give it a proper standing among the great colleges of the country. A strenuous effort is now being made to place it upon a proper foundation, and the gentlemen who have the matter immediately in charge are entitled to the cordial and efficient co-operation of the public. The New England colleges have a world-wide celebrity, they attract students from all quarters of the globe, and they turn out scholars that are a credit to the institutions themselves, and who represent the scientific and literary culture of the country. The great reason for this superior position of the New England colleges is that all classes take a pride in them, and public assistance is never withheld when assistance is required; and the same spirit must be manifested here if our schools and colleges are to take rank with those of other cities and States.

If the University had asked for a donation of land, Councils might with propriety have hesitated; but when a fair valuation is offered, a reasonable display of liberality was what the institution had a right to expect. To haggle with the University about the price of the land, upon a vague calculation that if the Almshouse property were divided into building lots it might, under certain remote contingencies, sell for more money than was offered, is neither just nor generous.

The cause of the Univerity in this controversy has, we believe, been sustained by every newspaper in Philadelphia, and there is no doubt thta the papers have accurately represented public opinion. The University has made so little stir of late years that it is not altogether surprising that some persons are not aware either of its necessities or its just claims on the regards of the public. Now that it is being carried on in an energetic manner, with a resolute determination on the part of its managers to make it a credit to the city, it ought to receive a reasonable amount of support from the public; and the least that the city can do is to sell it the land required for a price that will approximate to an actual rather than a fancy valuation based upon certain future contingencies. We hope that this matter will yet receive the consideration it deserves from the members of Council, and that they will be induced to look at it in a proper light.

THE BISHOPS AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

A CABLE despatch published yesterday morning by all the city papers stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury had advised the bishops to oppose the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords. In transmitting the despatch to this city it seems that the important word "not" was omitted, as all the New York papers announced that the Archbishop had advised the bishops *not* to oppose the bill. If this is true, the prelate in question has more common sense than we gave him credit for. The English churchmen rightly look upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church as the first great step towards a similar movement against them; and as they are usually conservatives among the conservatives, a decided opposition to the Irish Church bill was to be expected from them of all others. A storm of indignation has been raised by the proposition of certain of the temporal lords to defeat the bill, which has succeeded in frightening some of them into taking a more practical view of the case. The interference of the bishops in a matter of this kind would excite a greater degree of popular wrath than that of the temporal lords, and it would undoubtedly have the effect of speedily severing all connection between the Church and the State, ousting the bishops from the House of Lords, and placing them on the same level with the clergymen of other denominations. The Archbishop of Canterbury is a sensible man if he advised against opposing the Irish Church bill, and the bishops will be wise in their generation if they accept and act on the advice.

SEWARD'S ICEBERG SPECULATION.

SECRETARY SEWARD certainly did not expect to remain in office under any contingency after the great Johnsonian administration should happily come to a close; he probably did expect that the Pacific Railroad would be completed during the present summer, and consequently he purchased Alaska. Why did he purchase Alaska? Nobody ever knew but himself. But the intentions of the late Secretary of State are beginning to leak out, and it is evident that his brain was not wholly bemuddled by the intricacies of the Johnsonian policy, but that he was still able to keep a sharp look ahead and his weather eye open for the main chance. The mystery of the Alaska purchase is beginning to be cleared up, and by putting this and that together, we can begin to appreciate the ability of Mr. Seward to guess at futurity and to arrange his little plans accordingly. To be sure, he sometimes has made mistakes in his guesses, as when he guessed that the war would end in ninety days; but the carrying on of the war was not a mere business operation of dollars and cents, and it is consequently exempt from general rules, and the slight mistakes of Mr. Seward should not prejudice his general foresight.

Mr. Seward, when he bought our great iceberg territory, evidently had a keen eye to the main chance; he saw money in it, not merely for the indefinite American citizen, but for William H. Seward in particular. We consequently see the announcement that he and his family were in Chicago yesterday, *en route* for San Francisco, whence they will start immediately for Alaska. No sooner is the Pacific Railroad finished than Mr. Seward sets out to inspect our new territorial acquisition. What he intends to do then still remains concealed in the recesses of his own brain—a diplomatic brain, by the way, that has been trained in a peculiar and difficult school of statesmanship to conceal its real intentions. Mr. Seward, however, cannot well conceal his movements, as the eyes of the nation are on him, and we consequently have come into possession of the fact that he is on his way, with all due speed, to Alaska. Does he intend to prospect for the wonderful coal mines, gold mines, silver mines, copper mines, and deposits of precious stones, the praises of which were sung in such glowing words about the time of the consummation of the purchase, but of which nothing has been heard since? or does he intend to speculate in town lots, and aid in developing the industrial resources of the region? No one knows but the ex-Secretary himself; but the probabilities are that he intends to go into the ice business. With the aid of new and improved machinery, the icebergs of Alaska might be chopped up into cubical blocks of convenient size, and shipped via the Pacific Railroad to all parts of the American continent. It will be seen that Mr. Seward has purchased for us an immense ice-house, which is certainly cheap at $7,200,000, considering all things. As a private citizen, he has now a right to turn our purchase to any possible account for the benefit of his own pocket if he chooses; and as by utilizing the icebergs of Alaska he will develop a new and important source of wealth, we hope that success will attend him, and that those who were not sharp enough to see for themselves what the advantages of Alaska are, will not find fault with him if he makes money by the operation. There has been plenty of time for other smart business men to start the new branch of trade, and if Mr. Seward can make any money for himself out of his great national land speculation, he ought to have at least as fair a chance as other men. We hope that he will find the Alaska icebergs mines of wealth, for to all present appearances any other mines there may be in the territory are not likely to yield much in our day, if they ever do.

THE CHANGE IN THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE genius of novelists, the talent of dramatists, and the busy pens of industrious reporters, have made a popular favorite of the modern detective. His skill and courage in unravelling the dark mysteries of crime, and in boldly confronting the worst criminals, have so often been described that he is regarded by many as the great moving power of the day in producing the noble tableau of vice baffled and virtue triumphant. It cannot be denied that the art of tracing out the authors of the gigantic offenses which from time to time startle the community has made great progress, and occasionally splendid exhibitions of detective talent are given. But we regret that this branch of the public service is, in some respects, lamentably inefficient, and that in others it exercises a deplorable and dangerous influence. It too frequently happens that the general welfare is made subordinate to the sordid instincts of the members of the force, and that, in their eagerness to clutch the rich prizes of their profession, they either neglect the pursuit of ordinary criminals or form discreditable and injurious alliances with the predatory foes of society. After a fearful crime is committed, even if it be a murder, the offender is sometimes allowed to escape because a large reward for his arrest is not promptly offered, and when minor offenses are perpetrated the parties aggrieved have often great difficulty in securing redress, if they are unable to incite the detectives to active exertions by pecuniary inducements. There is also a constant tendency to convert the detective machinery practically into a shield for adroit rogues, instead of an unceasing terror to evildoers. The thief who steals a large sum may count with considerable confidence upon the prospect of condoning his offense by making restitution in part, and sharing the balance of his spoils with his captors. One class of criminals are suffered to perpetrate inferior crimes with impunity, or to escape punishment for past offenses, on condition that they act as spies upon their fellow-criminals, and give useful information at critical periods; while another class have such peculiar relations with some detectives that it is difficult to decide who are the jackals and who are the lions in the predatory warfare which appears to be maintained, for their common benefit, against the public. The rascality of the rogues is continually exposed in the courts, and sooner or later they are generally committed to prison. The peculiar character of their transactions with the detectives is usually shrouded in the veil of secrecy, but occasionally this veil is rudely torn aside, and then such hideous exposures are made that it becomes a doubtful question whether the detective system, as at present practised, does not in the long run do nearly as much harm as good. It is dangerous to confound distinctions between right and wrong, to compound felonies, and to permit a few irresponsible men to decide in secret, not according to law or justice, but according to the dictates of their individual interests, whether rogues shall be let loose upon the community or vigorously prosecuted; and the detectives can, and in some instances do, exercise these dangerous powers. The whole subject deserves more careful attention than it has ever received in this country, and there is ample room for improvement and reform.

An article in our local column discusses at some length various developments that have from time to time been made in the Detective Department of Philadelphia, and in other cities much more discreditable things have been done by officers whose nominal duty was the detection of crime. The cause of the dismissal of the late Chief of the Detectives of this city was his retention of four-fifths of a reward which, in the judgment of the Mayor, belonged exclusively to two men who were actively concerned in an arrest. While the issue made in this case involves no moral offense, it gives a striking illustration of the eagerness with which the prizes and perquisites of the office are grasped, and of the tendency to convert the business of tracking up criminals into a profitable pursuit, instead of an organized and systematic warfare against the enemies of society.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ A FLORAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTival will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY Afternoon and Evening, June 10 and 11, at the CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Chapel, corner of EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets. Admission, 10 cents. 6 8 5t

☞ E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salesrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12§

☞ NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw§

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL meeting of the DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, held June 7, 1869, a cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
6 8 6t HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s§
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "THE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES," OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, 13th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SYNAGOGUE, JULIANA Street, for the purpose of organization and electing officers.
LUCIEN MOSS,
6 11 2t* Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
JUNE 7, 1869.
In order to facilitate removal to the new building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The newspaper and chess room will remain open as usual.
By order of the Board.
6 11 ft JOHN LARDNER, Rec. Sec.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1869.
Coupons due on the 15th instant, on the Gold Loan of this Company, will be paid in coin at their Office on and after that date.
Holders of ten or more Coupons are requested to present them before the 15th, and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th.
6 8 6t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ NOTICE.—
The public are informed that
EX-GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN
Will be received by his Honor the Mayor, and the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY Afternoon, June 12, 1869, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., in INDEPENDENCE HALL.
By order of Chairman, Robert M. Evans.
Attest— ABRAHAM STEWART, Clerk.

His Honor the Mayor and members of Select and Common Councils will please meet in their respective Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June 1869, at 1½ P. M.
R. M. EVANS, Chairman.
ABRAHAM STEWART, Clerk. 1t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK
CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.

The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.

Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

CLOTHING.

JUSTICE!
LIBERTY!
ECONOMY!
AND
FREE TRADE!

To secure even-handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The fullest LIBERTY is to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of New Spring Clothes, which fit him so comfortably as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

To practise ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort practised every day, and all day, at the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their Clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous just now, at the

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19†mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD Street, below Walnut.
OPEN FROM 6 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
"Mens Sana in Corpore Sana."
Swimming department now in full operation.
Instruction given at all hours; from 6 to 8 lessons being sufficient for the most timid to become good swimmers.
On and after June 1: first deduction on season tickets.
On and after July 1 Ladies' hours will close at 1½ P. M.
Circulars sent free on application. 6 11 2t5p

CARD.

I will hold an immense Sale of first-class FURNITURE, exclusively of my own make, and fully warranted, at the large Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 18.

The Spring business having failed, and not wishing to discharge my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the quality of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
6 10 7t PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT PEACE JUBILEE, BOSTON,
MASSACHUSETTS.

THE STEAMSHIP FIRE-FLY,
CAPTAIN W. B. DAVIS, COMMANDER,
WILL MAKE A
GRAND EXCURSION TO BOSTON
ON MONDAY, THE 14th INST.
Tickets for the Round Trip will be $10 Only.

All those who wish to engage passage will please register their names and address at the Girard House, where a book is now open. Early application is desirable, as the number of tickets are limited. (This Steamer will make the trip providing a sufficient number of tickets are taken.) A circular will be sent to all the subscribers, giving full particulars of time and place of starting. She will remain in Boston TWO DAYS, and during her stay all the passengers will have the privilege of making the ship their home, as the hotels will be much crowded.

The FIRE-FLY is an ocean steamship, built on the Clyde, a combination of substantial and elegant mechanism. She is 230 feet in length, and 23 feet beam; engines 1000-horse power, low pressure, fitted up with revolving paddle-wheels; four water-tight bulkheads, very fully supplied with life-boats and life-preservers. The fire-pumps are always in readiness.

This ship has two Restaurants on the European style. Very ample accommodations for Ladies, the Saloons being fitted up in the first style, the owners sparing no expense whatever to render the vessel a success.

The FIRE-FLY, on her return to Philadelphia, will be put on the Cape May route for the season.

Two Bands of Music will accompany the party to Boston. 6 11 2t

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS,
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, on VINE Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Lot 18 by 117 feet to a street. Double back buildings, gas, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water. Finished in good style, and in excellent repair. Good sized yard. Apply to G. R. GARDINER, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 6 2 6wfmt*

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN.—COMfortable house and three acres; shade, small fruits, pleasant grounds, pointed stone stable and carriage house. Bath, range, heater. Apply on the premises, DUY'S Lane, above Church Lane, or to M. C. LEA, No. 460 WALNUT Street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 6 2 wfm6t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 8 12t*

TO RENT, FOR THE YEAR OR season, a fine Country Place in Germantown. There is a large mansion, 18 rooms, stable, etc., with 5½ acres of land, well stocked with fruits and vegetables. Apply to Dr. KEYSER, No. 1111 ARCH Street. 6 9 tf

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 112 GIRARD Street. 2 1§

STORE TO RENT—NO. 1210 CHESNUT St. Apply in second-story of the building. 6 9 wfm3t

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmw1m*

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1348, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
6 9 tu th 2m Portsmouth, Va.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litis P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
Will Receive Guests on and After June 24, 1869.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 5 tf MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philadelphia.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC
RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for
ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at........................8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at........................4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL,"
BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758,
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 3 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address
J. F. CAKE,
20 thstu2t* Proprietor.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1869.

"Jeames" has been decidedly unfortunate in his attempt to get $40 per month for his hotel services. In other words, the waiters' strike has been a dead failure. It commenced about a week ago, and "Jeames" thought the hotels—guests and proprietors alike—would be desolated without him. Hitherto he had been getting respectably good wages, considering the number of "vales" extracted from boarders, and the heterogeneous pickings and stealsings thrown in. In an evil moment he opined, like many another great man before him, that the economy of human, not to say hotel life, would be seriously embarrassed if he chose it so to be. Three hundred and fifty of his brethren, therefore, conjointly did agree that their services were not attainable under the sum of thirty-five dollars per month per individual Jeames, and that forty dollars was the figure to be aimed at and obtained if possible. In this they were sadly mistaken.

The committee that presented themselves to the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were kicked in as many different directions as there were members of the committee, and the proprietors of other hotels received them and their propositions with a frigid *hauteur* that must have struck awe to the soul of Jeames. Of the three hundred and fifty mutineers of the apron and napkin, about one-twentieth have been permitted to resume their old places on the old terms, though the more liberal of the proprietors do not express any unwillingness to pay as much as eight dollars and a half per week. What they do object to is to have any such minimum set them as thirty-five dollars per month. A good Jeames is worth his *wait* in three-cent postage currency any day, and a bad one is dear at any price.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. George Peabody sailed for Boston. He does not go thither to attend the Peace Jubilee, with the practical intention of determining how many clam-criers are pressed into the service of the twenty-thousand-voiced chorus. The jubilee Mr. Peabody is in quest of is the jubilee of health; and after arriving in Boston, his immediate destination was to be Salem. Without suffering from any special disease, it was too evident while he was in this city that he was just ill enough to be uncomfortable. His malady is probably nothing more than that general all-overishness of discomfort due to a temporary weakening of all the physical powers. Even during his brief stay in this city, he was persecuted in the manner and almost to the extent described by Mr. Dickens in his last "New Uncommercial Samples." His tables were covered with notes, letters, addresses, prescriptions, forms of bequest, terrifying religious appeals, quack medicines, and importunities for small loans of money.

A heavy "bust" may soon be expected in Wall street. The speculation of late has been so fatally reckless as far to exceed anything of the kind ever before experienced. Look out for it.

There is very little or no talk about the anticipated arrival to-day of General Grant. "The harp that once through Tara's hall its soul of music shed, now hangs as mute on Tara's walls, as if that soul were dead."

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club came off yesterday at 10 o'clock in the morning. The dreadful weather prevented the steamer Josephine taking out other than a very small company of ladies and gentlemen. An equally small company, consisting of members of the club and their ladies, were on board the steamer Middleton. A flag-boat was anchored abreast the club house, Staten Island, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and west of this the sloops anchored in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line two hundred yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart. In taking position in the line, each yacht selected its own in the order of its arrival at the anchorage. The yachts proceeded from the anchorage to the buoy of the southwest spit, passing it to the west and south, and thence to the light-ship, rounding it to the northward and eastward. They returned over the same course, passing to the west of the flag-boat off the club house, going and returning. One of the mishaps of the day was a blowing over of a schooner-yacht, and the consequent capsizing of the crew.

The Fourth of July has commenced, and the omnipotent small boy is already at his shooting-crackers. One or two of the more desperate cases have already been disposed of at the police courts, and the question becomes a serious one. Why should the pin-wheel be patriotism's midsummer method of expressing itself?

Mr. Fisk has gained nothing, if report speaks true, by his recent overtures to the New York press, in tendering them that trip to Fall river. The boat was filled with English blondes, and I hope they all returned in time to fulfil their professional engagements for Monday night. If the railway-impressario-commodore-Erie-*opera-bouffe*-Hansom-cab-proprietor had been more liberal with the bibulous and less liberal with the blondes, I am sure the press people (who have too good cause to be mysogonists) would think better of the entertainment.

"Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" is in the city, stopping at the Metropolitan, and looking out for an engagement. Gossip says that Lucille is rather more inclined to *embonpoint* than when she went to California a year ago. Since then her fortunes have been varied. The same veracious chronicler affirms that she greatly scandalized the Saints at Salt Lake City, to that extent Brigham Young had manifestoes placarded up warning the youths and maidens of the city not to go to witness her "Nancy Sikes." She will shortly appear at one of our theatres, probably the New York, for that barn of a house is delivered over to the rats and the owls at the present, and is the most unrealizing property of all that A. T. Stewart possesses. When Miss Western succeeds in finding that metropolitan engagement—which may be called a sort of theatrical hot-buttered-blue-beans endeavor—she will discover that the Lachrymose drama has two great rivals to combat, the Leg and the Legitimate. Mr. Augustin Daly, by-the-by, who has amassed quite a fortune for a young man from his plays, has assumed the lesseeship of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the rent of which is $27,000. He has paid $10,000 down. Mr. Daly enjoys the reputation among his *confreres* of being both a lucky and an unlucky man—lucky in the mere accident of making money; unlucky in the more disastrous accident of *not* making friends, or at least of making enough enemies to neutralize them. He will probably run his own plays at his theatre. His success has been very rapid, like *A Flash of Lightning*, in fact, and a few short years ago, in common with other then Bohemians, he gathered experience of the *Streets of New York*, and knew what it was to stand friendless *Under the Gaslight*.

As last theatrical mention, let me say that, while society has gained Mrs. Edwin Booth, the stage has lost Miss Mary McVickar. Little did we dream a few weeks ago that we were seeing her smothered in public by her "Othello" for the last time. Lisa Weber, assuming that she has *not* gone down in the City of Paris, will return hither next autumn. Need I add she brings with her a troupe of Burlesque British Blondes?

Mr. A. L. Steadman is a gentleman who but recently arrived here, making one of a party of gentlemen accompanying the ex-Mayor of Cork, Sir John Barrington. The party put up at the Brevoort House, which is situated on Fifth avenue, very near to Washington Parade Ground. These grounds have, until very lately, been supposed to be of an innocuous character; but for the past few months the police appear to have felt personally aggrieved if a solitary mole were discovered occupying a pensive toadstool for any considerable length of time, or making the tour of the grounds. At any rate, Mr. Steadman disappeared from the Brevoort House last Sunday morning, and has not yet reappeared. Whether he has fallen a victim to any of these mysterious dodgers of the Parade Ground who make themselves so inimical to the police, has become a matter of serious suspicion. It may be true that there is a good deal of violent and stealthy crime committed by these midnight prowlers in the dark purlieus of the park, but Mr. Steadman is known to have been not only a man of the world, but an extremely cautious and wary one, equally unlikely to be lured to any den, or so to expose himself as ultimately to become one of the castups of the Morgue. He went out early on Saturday morning for a before-breakfast stroll, to taste the nearest New Yorkisms in his path, and very likely he has had his fill.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit this evening, when the operettas of "66" and *Les Deux Aveugles* will be performed. We hope that Miss Galton will have a full house on this occasion.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and to-morrow evening Mr. Kelleher will have a benefit, when the Galton troupe will appear for the last time.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear for the last times as "Rip Van Winkle," this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

Next week will be devoted to benefits, as follows:—On Monday, Miss Annie Graham, when *Money* and *Ruy Blas* will be performed; on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Bailey; on Wednesday, Mr. Mark Brooke; on Thursday, Mr. Simon Hassler; on Friday, Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill; and on Saturday, Mr. Charles Walcot.

AT THE ARCH the new drama of *Black and White* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the De Lave sisters will appear in their wonderful acrobatic feats this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN } BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and TOWER HALL,
Sixth Streets. } 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, will be continued this evening.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritiv food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

BOWER'S NEW DRUG STORE.—A good glass of soda water in these hot times is a decidedly refreshing beverage. The place where to get the finest article is at Bower's new store, on Chesnut street, above Fourth. The finest and best drugs are also obtained at this palatial establishment.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND DEBILITY.—Of all the tonic preparations now in market we know of none equal to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" for those who suffer either from over mental or physical exertion, resulting in loss of appetite and consequent debility. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ASSIST DIGESTION.—The "Standard Wine Bitters," which acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, being sudorific, diuretic, and mildly stimulating, cannot fail of being beneficial to those who are laboring under physical derangements. The base of his Bitters is his far-famed and pure Wine, with Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, and such other herbs and roots as will assist digestion. Sold by Druggists.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—All Sewing Machines that tax the strength in operating should be discarded. The most serious results frequently arise from their use by female operators. Not so, however, with the Parham—a machine that is constructed with a special view to such ease in moving as to make it the most pleasant to operate on in the country. Its other good qualities are many and peculiar. *It is noiseless in running*—a desideratum to the household especially, where the click and clatter of a noisy, hard, unyielding sewing machine becomes simply a nuisance. *It makes the best work on all kinds of material*, a gratifying feature that of itself should commend it to all who are in quest of a *good* machine. *It is adapted to a greater range of work than any other sewing machine in the market*, is simply but substantially constructed, is elegant in style and finish, and every way the most perfect and reliable machine obtainable. An inspection of them at the Parham Establishment, No. 704 Chesnut street, will prove that they are deserving of all the commendation bestowed upon them, and even more.

HOME QUESTIONS FOR THE SICKLY AND DEBILITATED.—*Is it worth while* to endure penal torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up, and the whole system restored to a healthy condition, by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Why approach the dinner-table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest fare is created by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it wise to live in this bright world as if it were a dungeon, gloomy, discontented, and miserable, when the worst case of hypochondria can be cured in a week by such a pleasant and wholesome exhilarant as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Can it be possible that any person of bilious habit will run the risk of remittent fever or bilious colic, when he can tone and regulate the great secretive organ with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, farmer, mechanic, or traveller to be without the best known antidote to the effects of poisoned air and impure water, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Considering the harassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by the genial operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political dogmas of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

THE NEW

SUMMER RESORT!

Near at Hand—Easy of Access.

Comfort for the Millions.

Defiance to the Hot Weather.

BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,

and offering to the people, the

BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS

at the

LOWEST OF CHARGES,

GREAT OAK HALL,

THE SUMMER RESORT,

most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more than either

CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.

Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Proprietors.

HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, WITH BROWN STONE CAPPINGS, AT PUBLIC SALE.—T. A. McClelland, auctioneer, No. 1219 Chesnut street, will sell on the premises, without reserve or limitation, on Monday morning next, June 14, at 10 o'clock, the elegant residence and entire household furniture, No. 2106 Spring Garden street, including Axminster and Brussels carpets, piano, paintings, etc. For particulars inquire at the auction rooms.

THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.—By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the commodious steamer "Fire Fly" will receive a limited number of passengers who wish to be present at the Boston Peace Jubilee. The steamer sails on Monday next, and those who wish to secure passage should make application at once. The price for the round trip has been placed at $10, which is much less than by railroad, without the annoyance of overcrowded cars.

MARRIED.

FLUCK—COSDEN.—On the 9th instant, by Rev. H. S. Hoffman, at Second Moravian Church, Mr. L. WAYNE FLUCK to Miss LIZZIE COSDEN, all of this city.

LONGSTRETH—JONES.—On Sixth month 10th, 1869, by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of Thomas B. Suplee, SAMUEL T. LONGSTRETH to JENNIE L., daughter of Elizabeth L. and the late William Jones, all of Philadelphia.

LLOYD—HOWELL.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Garrison, MALCOLM LLOYD to ANNA, daughter of the late Richard Howell, of Camden, N. J.

McNEELY—HUMMEL.—On the 9th instant, at the Church of the Advent, by Rev. J. W. Claxton, WILLIAM T. McNEELY to KATE, daughter of George W. Hummel, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 10th instant, ELIZABETH HESTER, daughter of William N. and Elizabeth Allen, aged 23 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. George H. Kindle, No. 46 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DALY.—On the 11th instant, ANNA DALY, wife of John Daly, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward Kelly, No. 2530 Biddle street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Francis' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

HADDEN.—On the 10th instant, SALLIE A., wife of John L. Hadden, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains from Broad and Prime streets, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Interment at Wilmington, Del. Services at Hanover Street Church.**

PARKER.—On the 8th instant, THOMAS MURDOCH PARKER, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Integrity Lodge, No. 48, and Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Powell, No. 725 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Union Cemetery Vault.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.

NEW CHROMOS,

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST!

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,

NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,

6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CAPE MAY.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN,

Via West Jersey Railroad.

Commencing Sunday, June 13, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, Market Street, (Upper Ferry), at 7·15 A. M.

Returning, leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $3·00.

6 10 3t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

HOT OR COLD!

WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!

SUPPLIED BY THE

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,

No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.

EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.

Large trade supplied on fair terms.

CHAS. L. CARPENTER, }
JOHN GLENDENING, } Proprietors.
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., }
5 15 1m JOHN R. CARPENTER, }

INTERESTING TO THE DEAF.

Grand Opening on Monday, June 7,

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Quaker City Released from Bond.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Quaker City Released.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The appraisers of the value of the steamer Quaker City made a report. Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, ordered her release. The United States Marshal then relinquished possession, and she is at liberty to leave as soon as pleases her.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Money market active; currency, ½ per cent.; gold, per cent.; commission, ⅛, with interest. In many cases gold opened at $1·39, sold down to 138⅝, and is now quoted at 139⅛. The fall from yesterday is attributed to the clearing up of the canard respecting disturbances in the French market. It is, however, firm, exchange being within ½d. of shipping price. Commercial paper and foreign exchange dull. Government bonds are inactive at yesterday's quotations. The Stock market has improved and rallying. St. Paul preferred has fallen to 85⅝, and Pacific Mail is quoted at 84⅛. The following have improved:—New York Central, 86⅛; Northwestern, 88⅝; Hudson River, 157⅛; Pittsburg, 96; Mariposa, 18; Fort Wayne, 156⅛; Rock Island, 119⅛; Adams' Express, 59⅝; Toledo and Wabash, 72. A great deal was done in Erie at 29⅝ to 30.

Flour and Grain Quotations.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Flour market is lower; the sales are 7100 barrels at $4·90@5·20 for superfine State; $5·80@6 for extra State; $6·05@6·20 for choice do.; $6·15@6·25 for fancy do.; $7·10@7·15 for do. Western; $5·50@5·85 for common to medium extra Western; $5·85@6·25 for choice do.; $6·30@7·30 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5·80@6 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·05@6·85 for trade brands; $7@8 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $9@11 for good to choice do., the market closing quiet. Southern Flour dull; sales of 380 barrels at $6·25@6·75 for common to fair extra; $6·80@11·75 for good to choice do. California flour heavy; sales of 250 barrels at $6·40@9. Rye flour quiet; sales of 200 barrels at $4·35@6·05.

The Wheat market is quiet. Sales of 35,000 bushels at $1·42½@1·43 for No. 2 spring. Rye is a shade firmer. Sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·17½. Corn is scarce and about 1c. better. Sales of 48,000 bushels at 72@93c. for new mixed Western, via canal, 92@96c. for do. via railroad, 86c. for kiln dried; 95c. for inferior new mixed Western in store; and 97c. for Western yellow. Oats are a shade firmer. Sales of 31,000 bushels at 81½@86c. for Western, afloat.

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THE HALLOW-EVE MYSTERY.

A LEGEND OF THE BLACK HALL.

CHAPTER I.

THE BERNERS OF THE BURNING HEARTS.

"Their love was like the lava flood,
That burns in Etna's breast of flame."

Near the end of a dark autumn-day, not many years ago, a young couple, returning from their bridal tour, arrived by steamer at the old city of Norfolk; and, taking a hack, drove directly to the best inn.

The gentleman registered himself and his party as Mr. and Mrs. Lyon Berners, of Black Hall, Virginia, and two servants.

"We shall need a private parlor and chamber communicating for our own use, and a couple of bedrooms for our servants," said Mr. Berners, as he handed his hat and cane to the bowing waiter.

"Certainly, sir. What would you like for tea?" asked the landlord.

"Oh, anything you please, so that it is nice and neatly served," said Mr. Berners, with a slightly impatient wave of his hand, as if he would have been rid of his obsequious host.

"Ah-ha! anything I please! It is easy to see what ails him. He lives upon love just now; but he'll care more about his bill of fare a few weeks hence," chuckled the landlord, as he left the public parlor to execute his guest's orders.

The bridegroom was no sooner left alone with his bride than he seated her in the easiest arm-chair, and began with affectionate zeal to untie her bonnet strings and unclasp her mantle.

"You make my maid a useless appendage, dear Lyon," said the little lady, smiling up in his eyes. "You love me so much, dear Lyon! You love me so much! Yet not too much either! for oh! if you should ever cease to love me, or even if you were ever to love me *less*, I—I—dare not think what I should do!" she muttered in a long, deep, shuddering tone.

"Why, Sybil, my wife—you beautiful mad creature! You are a true daughter of your house! A Berners of the burning heart! A Berners of the boiling blood! A Berners of whom it has been said, that it is almost as fatal to be loved as to be hated by —"

Suddenly, in the midst of their converse they heard the sound of weeping—low, deep, heart-broken weeping.

Both paused, looked at each other, and listened.

The sound seemed to come from a room on the opposite side of the passage to their own apartment.

"What is that?" inquired Sybil, looking up to her husband's face.

"It seems to be some woman in distress," answered Lyon.

"Oh! see what it is, dear, will you?" entreated Sybil.

She was herself so happy, that it was really dreadful to be reminded just then that sorrow should exist in this world at all.

But if she could have foreseen the woe that was to come to herself, to her husband, and to the object of her sympathy, she would have held Lyon back, as with the grip of fate, from the mission on which she now sent him.

For the weeper was a beautiful woman—a deserted wife—named Rosa Blondelle, who, although but a few days landed from the vessel which had brought her from Europe, had been robbed of her jewels and money by her husband, and then left to her fate in that Norfolk hotel.

Sybil was deeply moved by this lady's story, and insisted on taking Mrs. Blondelle home with her to Black Hall, and Mr. Berners gave his assent to her wishes.

But before they got ready to set out on their journey Sybil bitterly repented of the arrangement. Mrs. Blondelle was so enchantingly lovely that Mr. Berners at once began to yield to her charms; and Sybil, for the first time, saw him pay the homage of admiration to other beauty than her own.

This kindled the fires of jealousy in her heart, and by the time they reached Black Hall those fires had become fanned into an inextinguishable flame.

And no Berners had ever been known to forgive an object of jealousy.

Black Hall, the abode of Mr. and Mrs. Berners, was a palatial old Virginia mansion, situated in the heart of the Black Valley, a few miles from Blackville, the county town. It had been in Mrs. Berners' family for generations, and was renowned for the scenes of gayety and hospitality which had transpired beneath its roof.

Mrs. Berners, the last of her race, to give vent to the emotions of her restless, jealous heart, resolved to reinaugurate the festivities of the olden time, and for that purpose announced a mask ball for the ensuing All-Hallow Eve, and at once set about getting all things in readiness.

One day while she was absent at Blackville, making purchases, Lyon and Rosa became so absorbed in one another as to become oblivious of the entry of Mrs. Winterose, the old housekeeper, who found them sitting closely side by side, her hand clasped in his. On Sybil's return the old housekeeper described this scene to her with many exaggerations. The revelation seemed to freeze Sybil into ice.

"*Oh, my heart! my heart!*" she moaned, turning deathly pale. And then, after a long silence, she bitterly added, "Deceived! Betrayed! Scorned! Laughed at! Well, well!" she continued, nodding grimly; "well, well, since deceit is the fashion of the day, I too will be in the fashion; I too will wear a mask of smiles! But behind that mask, I will watch!—Oh, how I will watch! Not at my fancy ball alone will I play a part, but before it, and perhaps *after it!* None shall ever know how I watch, what I see, until I descend with the fell swoop of the eagle. And henceforth let me remember that I am a daughter of the house of Berners, who never failed a friend or spared a foe. And oh, let the spirit of my fathers support me, for I must ENDURE until I can AVENGE!"

And oh! could those triflers with sacred love—those wanderers on the brink of a fearful abyss—have seen the look of her face then, they would have fled from each other forever, rather than to have dared the desperation of her roused soul.

But they saw nothing, knew nothing, suspected nothing!

And thus all the three drifted towards the awful brink of ruin.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST FATAL HALLOW EVE.

It was All-Hallow Eve, a night long anticipated with delight by the whole neighborhood, and much longer still remembered with horror by the whole country.

It was the occasion of Sybil Berners' mask ball; and Black Hall, the Black Valley, and the town of Blackville were all in a state of unprecedented excitement; for this was the first entertainment of the kind that had ever been given in the locality, and the gentry of three contiguous counties had been invited to assist at it.

The throng at Black Hall was great, and the characters assumed by the maskers were various and well sustained.

But far the most beautiful, far the most terrible figure in the pageantry of the evening was that of Sybil Berners. She had chosen for her character the unprecedented part of the impersonation of the Spirit of Fire. It suited well with her whole nature. Her costume was but the outward sign of the inward fervor.

Sybil had confided the secret of her costume to no one but her husband, who was himself attired as "Harold the Saxon," while Mrs. Blondelle assumed the character of "Edith the Fair."

Sybil had not been long in the room before the coquetting of her husband and Mrs. Blondelle drove her nearly to distraction. Observing that whenever she came near them they were on their guard, Sybil exchanged disguises with one of her guests and intimate friends, Beatrix Pendleton, and was thus enabled to watch her husband and his companion without the least restraint.

Sybil observed that a masker, representing Death, whom nobody seemed to know, watched Mrs. Blondelle as closely as she did herself; and she subsequently had occasion to remember and shudder at that fact.

Seeing the watched couple seat themselves on a small sofa in one corner of the room, she glided to an ottoman near them, in time to hear Mrs. Blondelle say:

"No, Lyon, your wife is not my friend—she is my deadly enemy. She is fiercely jealous of your affection for me, though it is the only happiness of my unhappy life. And she will make you throw me off yet."

"Never! no one, not even my wife, shall ever do that. I swear it by all my hopes of —"

Sybil glided away. She could bear no more.

Supper-time drawing near, when all the guests would have to unmask, Sybil and Beatrix re-exchanged costumes, and went down to the drawing-room together, just as the last quadrille was completed, and the company began to march to the supper-room.

As each couple passed into the supper room they took off their masks, and handed them to attendants, placed for that purpose to the right and left of the door. Thus, when the company filled the room, every face was shown, but "Death" was nowhere to be seen.

At last the party broke up. Only a few of the guests remained all night. These were shown to their rooms, and the others having gone, as fate would have it, Mrs. Blondelle went into the little reception parlor to meet Mr. Berners, who assured her that thenceforth he could never extend to her more than a brother's affection.

"Then give me a brother's kiss," she sighed. "That is not much to ask, and I have no one to kiss me now. So give me a brother's kiss, and let me go," she pleaded, plaintively.

He hesitated for a moment, and then bending over, her he said:—

"It is the *first*, and for your own sake it must be the *last*, Rosa!" and he pressed his lips to hers.

It *was* the last as well as the first; for at the meeting of their lips they were stricken asunder as by the fall of a thunderbolt!

And Sybil, blazing with wrath, like a spirit from the Lake of Fire, stood between them!

She looked not human—with her whole face and form heaving, palpitating, flashing forth the lightnings of anger!

"SYBIL!!" exclaimed her husband, thunderstruck, appalled.

She waved her hand towards him, as if to implore or command silence.

"I have nothing to say to you," she muttered, in low and husky tones, as if ashes were in her throat. "But to YOU!" she said, and her voice rose clear and strong as she turned and stretched out her arm towards Rosa, who was leaning in affright against the wall—"TO YOU, traitress, who has come between the true husband and his wife—in the morning you must leave the house you have desecrated! for if you do not, or if ever I find your false face here again, I will tread down and crush out your life with less remorse than ever I set heel upon a spider! I will, as I am a Berners! And now, begone, and never let me see your form again!"

Rosa Blondelle, who had stood spell-bound by the terrible gaze and overwhelming words of Sybil, the wronged wife, now suddenly threw up her hands, and with a low cry fled from the room.

And Sybil dropped her arm and her voice at the same instant, and stood dumb and motionless.

And now, at length, Lyon Berners spoke again.

"Sybil!" he said, "this house is yours! You must do as you please. But this I tell you: that in the same hour which sees that poor and friendless young creature driven from the shelter of this roof, I leave it too, and leave it for ever!"

If Lyon Berners really meant this, or thought to bring his fiery-hearted wife to terms by the threat, he was mistaken in her character.

"Oh, go!" she answered, bitterly—"go as soon as you like, Lyon Berners. Good-night, and—good-by," she said, and with a wave of her hand she passed from the room.

He was mad to have spoken as he did; madder still to let her leave him so! how mad, he was soon to learn.

Lyon Berners remained walking up and down the room some time longer. The lights were all out, and the servants gone to bed. Yet still he continued to pace up and down the parlor floor, until suddenly piercing shrieks smote his ear.

In great terror he started forward and instinctively rushed towards Rosa's room, when the door was suddenly thrown open by Rosa herself, pale, bleeding from a wound in her breast.

"Great Heaven! What is this?" he cried, as, aghast with amazement and sorrow, he supported the ghastly and dying form, and laid it on the sofa, and then sunk on his knees beside it.

"Who, who has done this?" he wildly demanded, as, almost paralyzed with horror, he knelt beside her, and tried to stanch the gushing wound from which her life-blood was fast welling.

She opened her bloodless lips, now paling in death, and gasped forth the words:—

"She—Sybil—your wife. I told you she would do it, and she has done it. Sybil Berners has murdered me," she whispered. Then raising herself with a last dying effort, she cried aloud, "Hear, all! Sybil Berners has murdered me." And with this charge upon her lips, she fell back DEAD.

Even in that supreme moment Lyon Berners' first thought, almost his only thought, was for his wife. He looked up to see who was there—who had heard this awful, this fatal charge.

All were there! guests and servants, men and women, drawn there by the dreadful shrieks. All had heard the horrible accusation.

And all stood panic-stricken as they shrank away from one who stood in their midst.

It was she, Sybil, the accused, whose very aspect accused her more loudly than the dying woman had done; for she stood there, still in her fiery masquerade dress, her face pallid, her eyes blazing, her wild black hair loose and streaming, her crimsoned hand raised and grasping a blood-stained dagger.

"Oh, wretched woman! most wretched woman! What is this that you have done?" groaned Lyon Berners in unutterable agony—agony not for the dead beauty before him, but for the living wife, whom he felt that he had driven to this deed of desperation.

"Lyon Berners, do YOU believe me guilty?" she asked.

He looked up and their eyes met. If he had really believed her guilty, he did not now. He answered, briefly and firmly—

"No, Sybil; heaven knows that I do not; but explain this horrible business—if you can."

"The explanation is this," she said, emphatically; and her voice then arose clear, firm, and distinct as she continued:—

"I was in my chamber, which is immediately above that occupied by Mrs. Blondelle. My chamber is approached by two ways, first by the front passage and stairs, and secondly by a narrow staircase running up from Mrs. Blondelle's room. I do not know how long I had sat there, when I heard a piercing shriek from some one in the room below. Instinctively I rushed down the communicating stairs and into Mrs. Blondelle's room, and up to her bed, where I saw by the light of the taper she was lying. Her eyes were closed, and I thought at first that she had fainted from some fright, until, almost at the same instant, I saw this dagger—" here Sybil stooped and picked up the dagger that she had dropped a few minutes before—"driven to its haft in her chest. I drew it out. Instantly the blood from the opened wound spirted up, covering my hand and sleeve with the accusing stains you see! With the flowing of the blood her eyes flew wildly open! She gazed affrightedly at me for an instant, and then, with the last effort of her life, for which terror lent her strength, she started up and fled shrieking to this room. I, still holding the dagger that I had drawn from her bosom, followed her here. And—you know the rest," said Sybil; and overcome with excitement, she sank upon the nearest chair to rest.

Her story had evidently made a very great impression upon the company present. But Lyon Berners suddenly exclaimed:—

"Good Heavens! that lady's mistaken charge has put us all off the scent, and allowed the murderer to escape. But it may not yet be too late! Some clue may be left in her room by which we may trace the criminal! Come, neighbors, and let us search the premises."

And Lyon Berners, leaving the shuddering women of the party in the room with Sybil and the dead, and followed by all the men, went to search the house and grounds for traces of the assassin.

But the search proved fruitless. No trace of an intruder could be found, nor was there any evidence of robbery. Furthermore, all the windows were found fastened *on the inside. There had been no way of entering the murdered woman's room, except by the stairway leading from Sybil's chamber.*

Captain Pendleton, an old lover of Sybil's, and a brother of Beatrix, saw that there was no safety except in instant flight. He whispered Lyon to take Sybil to her room, and then to meet him on the back piazza. This was done, and then the captain unfolded his already matured plans. Lyon adopted them at once; and under the skilful management of Captain Pendleton and Beatrix, they got out of the house unseen, and were soon on their way towards a place of concealment, known as the Haunted Chapel, where new and unexpected horrors awaited them.

CHAPTER III.

THE HAUNTED CHAPEL.

The Haunted Chapel to which Mr. and Mrs. Berners were going was in a dark and lonely gorge on the other side of the mountain.

They arrived safely at the old ruin, where in the course of the day they were joined by Mrs. Berners' faithful servant Joe, whose affection for his mistress had led him to play the spy, and find out where she was going, and secretly follow her with provisions and means for making her somewhat comfortable.

The fugitives felt so depressed that even the cheerful supper supplied by Joe could not relieve them of the overshadowing gloom which had settled on their hearts. A strange drowsiness soon oppressed them, and they sank into a deep sleep, as though they had been drugged with some powerful narcotic. Mr. Berners was aroused before daylight by Joe, who instantly drew him outside the chapel in alarm.

Sybil, left alone in the Haunted Chapel, continued to sleep soundly. How long she had slept she never could tell, when she was suddenly and fearfully aroused.

She felt hands at work about her person. They were creeping under her shoulders, and under her limbs; they were lifting her from her mattress. Her eyes flared open in wild affright, and she saw two black shrouded forms, the one at her head, the other at her feet.

She tried to cry out in her agony of terror; but her voice died away in her bosom, and all her powers seemed palsied. They raised her up, and bore her on—great heaven! whither?

To the open door of the vault under the chapel, from whose haunted depths a spectral light gleamed!

They bore her down the dreadful steps, and laid her on the deadly floor!

The iron door clanged loudly to, resounding through the dismal arches.

"We have her now!" muttered a hoarse voice. A hollow laugh responded.

And Sybil swooned with horror!

When Sybil recovered from her death-like swoon, she found herself in a spacious cavern of such exceeding beauty and splendor, that for an instant she lost sight of her terrors in her astonishment and admiration, and then her eyes settled upon a figure who seemed the sole occupant of the place.

This was a young girl who, with her red cloak thrown mat-like on the moss, was seated upon it cross-legged in the Turkish fashion. Her elfin face, her malign eyes, her wild, black hair and picturesque costume, were all so in keeping with the aspect of the place, that one might have deemed her the spirit of the cavern.

The two women looked at each other in silence for perhaps half a minute; and then Sybil spoke:

"What place is this? Who are you? Why am I brought hither?"

"One question at a time," answered the girl. "'What place this is' concerns you little; I am a gipsy, and my name is Gentiliska; 'why you are brought here,' ah! that concerns you very much! It concerns your liberty, and perhaps your life."

"I do not believe it! You have had me torn away from my husband! Where is he now?" haughtily demanded Mrs. Berners.

"He is likely in the hands of the constables, who are by this time in possession of the Haunted Chapel. But fear nothing! Him they will release again, for they have no right to detain him; but you they would have kept, if they had caught you. The constables were coming there for *us*, but they would have found *you* had we not brought you away with us. That was my doing. I made your removal the condition of my silence."

"But when will you communicate with my husband, to relieve his dreadful suspense?"

"As soon as it shall be safe to do so. Our first care must be our own safety, but our second will be yours."

Sybil said no more at the moment, but sat looking at the speaker, and thinking of all that had befallen her in the Haunted Chapel.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ROBBER CHIEFTAIN.

"He was the mildest mannered man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

Sybil had passed the day in the robbers' den with her strange companion, who astonished her by stating that the captain of the band had been present at her masquerade. Late in the afternoon dinner was announced, at which several of the robbers appeared, with Moloch, a gigantic ruffian, at their head. Moloch was the lieutenant of the band, and in the absence of the captain ruled with brutal sway. Becoming inflamed with wine, he took a seat by the side of Sybil, threw his arm about her and attempted to imprint a kiss upon her lips.

Sybil struggled in terror, and the gipsy girl cried out:—

"Men! why don't you interfere? He is rude to the lady!"

"We never meddle between other men and their sweethearts. Do we, mates?" called out one.

"No, no, no!" answered the others.

"Oh, if Satan were here!" cried the girl, in despair.

"SATAN IS HERE!" responded a voice close by.

And the robber captain stood among them as if he had risen from the earth.

Moloch dropped Sybil, and cowered in the most abject manner.

Sybil looked up, and turned cold from head to foot; for in the handsome, stately, graceful form of the brigand chief, she recognized the finished gentleman who, in the character of "Death," had danced with her at her own mask ball, and—the probable murderer of Rosa Blondelle.

While the walls of the cavern seemed whirling around Sybil, the robber captain calmly came up to her, lifted his hat, and said:

"Spirit of Fire, I am happy to welcome you to your own appropriate dwelling place;" and then, without expecting an answer, he turned to Moloch, and said in his smoothest tones:—

"Be so good as to give me this seat, sir."

But Sybil saw that the giant turned pale and trembled like the fabled mountain in labor, as he left the seat by her side, and slunk into another at some distance.

The wine passed freely at the robbers' table, and the men grew merrier, wilder, more uproarious. Sybil became very much alarmed; and not so much by the noisy orgies of these rude revellers, as by the dreadful gaze of Moloch fixed upon her from the opposite end of the table where he sat, and the offensive language of Satan's eyes whenever they turned towards her.

At length, unable to bear the trial longer, she arose from her seat, and courtesying to these brigands as she would have done to any set of gentlemen of whom she was taking leave, Sybil left the cavern, followed by Gentiliska, the gipsy girl.

"I must take you to another grotto. You cannot occupy mine to-night," said the girl, with evident reluctance.

"But oh! why, why may I not stay with you? I am afraid to sleep alone in this terrible place!" pleaded Sybil.

"I have a reason, but I cannot tell it to you now. Yes, I will, too! I will tell you at all risks! Then it is this:—My chamber is not safe for you! I myself am not strong enough to protect you! You might be carried off forcibly from my side! I must hide you where no devil may find you to-night!" whispered the girl.

"Oh, do not leave me here alone!" pleaded Sybil. "If I must stay, stay with me! I do not fear death; but oh! I fear these men! Do not leave me!"

"I must, for your own safety. They must not miss me, or their suspicions will be aroused."

Then, pointing to a bed of moss, and recommending her guest to lie down and seek repose, the gipsy girl glided away through the labyrinth of caves and was lost to sight and hearing.

Sybil's first impulse was to start up and run after her hostess, but she restrained herself, and sank half fainting upon the heap of moss.

There was but a faint sparkling of light in the cave, coming from a crevice in the roof through which the moonlight entered.

"Seek repose," had been the advice of Gentiliska.

Sybil dared not seek it if she could, and could not have found it if she had. Hour after hour passed in trance-like stillness and silence, when at length she fancied she heard a creeping, stealthy step approaching. Nearly frozen with terror, she listened and watched more intensely than ever. Alone, helpless, in darkness and solitude, what horrid fate must she meet? The creeping, cautious footstep drew nearer, nearer!

Oh, heaven! it was no fancy! The entrance of the cavern was more deeply darkened for one moment, and then the huge form of Moloch stood within the cavern and nearly filled it up.

Paralyzed with horror, Sybil could neither move nor cry out—not even when the monster approached her and put his profane hand upon her face. The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New York Ledger, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots. Ask for the number dated June 26, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton, and Fanny Fern have articles in every number.

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$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·72
		$1,647,367·80

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ITALY.

Mazzini's Defense.

The Lugano *Tribune* publishes a manifesto from Joseph Mazzini. We subjoin the principal portions of this interesting document:—

"TO MY ENEMIES:—I write to declare to my country that the recent accusations made against me in your journals prove you to be at once immoral, cowardly, and stupid. Immoral, because you utter them knowing them to be false; cowardly, because you, masters of the constituted authorities, of vast financiary means, of an army which you say is devoted to you, and of a press which is devoted to you, yet employ against us the disloyal weapons of spies and calumny, thus proving your impotence with other means; and stupid, because you imagine the country which you have daily deceived throughout long years will credulously accept your accusations, and believe me and my friends to be men capable of hiring assassins, or promoting violation of property and pillage.

"The country—I do not mean the few hundred intriguers who serve you for lucre's sake to-day, as they would serve us to-morrow could we ever accept such, but the millions of worthy citizens who, though they may at times be misled, are neither calumniators nor corrupt—the country knows you, and is beginning to know us. These millions have seen you retire from power swollen with riches, and have seen us leave it poorer than before. They have heard of Manin turned schoolmaster in exile; of the Roman General Roselli, living the life of a poor Popalano for years in silent dignity, of the modest existence of Carlo Cattaneo, in Lugano; and of Gustavo Modena, resigned to sell flour and cheese in Brussels. They have heard what numbers of our party have died in poverty, in exile, and they have understood that if we, like all mankind, are liable to intellectual error, we have neither vices nor base envy to satisfy at the expense of the property of others or of our country.

"They have heard the glorious tradition of our Republican martyrs, all of whom, from the noble Neapolitans of 1799, down to Carlo Pisacane and Rosolino Pilo, died, whether in battle or on the scaffold, with a smile of an uncontaminated conscience on their lips, and the serene ray of hope that their blood might advance their country's future upon their brow. They have heard of the grey-haired and miserable Giuseppe Petroni—whom you have abandoned in his Papal prison because he is a Republican and my friend—and of his twice-repeated glorious refusal to escape—first to me, when I offered to contrive his flight, because he would not forsake his fellow prisoners; and again to the satellites of the Pope, because, after fifteen years of suffering, they offered him his liberty on degrading condition; and they fully understand that while the least unworthy among you are men of an opinion, or a dynastic interest, and incapable either of martyrdom or sacrifice, we are men of a faith, purified in soul by it, and incapable of crimes inconsistent with it.

"Many Italians look beyond the Alps, and view in Republican Switzerland a spectacle of simplicity and virtue; of enduring civil concord, of property inviolate and widely diffused. Many pass the sea to find the Republican United States of America full of redundant, increasing life, to see labor respected and universal, education nearly universal, the dignity of free men in all; and, where needed, such a capacity of sacrifice, both in arms and money, as could never even be dreamed of in any of your monarchies; and they have become convinced that republican institutions signify law omnipotent; public offices bestowed on merit and virtue; moral equality promoted by equality of education; the Government, the initiator of progress; wealth, founded on labor; free and vigilant concurrence of all the citizens in all matters of import to the country, and consequent impossibility of violent revolutions; while, if they turn their eyes upon the monarchies, they see a spectacle of arbitrary government; of the public offices bestowed on the privileged by wealth or birth; corruption disseminated from above; of labor impeded at every step, both in production and circulation; ignorance fostered—because an instrument of servitude—among the masses; arms and the franchise denied to the majority, and consequently periodical revolutions and constant attempts at insurrection, fatal to peace, industry, and commerce, but inevitable when both duties and right are systematically denied.

"When one of your Ministers—whom I would recommend to learn his country's language before he governs her—ungrammatically deplores in Parliament 'that men that dare to vituperate the name of liberty by boasting themselves her champion, may give occasion for iniquitous attempts that, had they been followed by the premeditated effect, would have led to truly assassin-like consequences,' and adds, speaking of the discovery of concealed weapons, that 'it is needless to say that these arms were directed against worthy men;' finally, when he attributes to the 'arrests' made the power to 'demonstrate that the conspiracy was principally directed against the army,' the people do but laugh at his senseless affirmations and absurd hypotheses, as well as at the flagrant contradiction of declaring the conspiracy directed against an army which you accuse us of endeavoring by every means in our power to seduce.

"But when the Italians hear you traduce Sicily in the eyes of Europe as capable of despatching two hundred assassins (*accoltellatori*) to a city in Northern Italy, they turn from you with disgust to find you do not shrink from calumniating your native land; and judge from your use of such weapons that all others fail you; that you are henceforward victims devoted to the goddess Fear; that you are, and know you are, lost. We need not such arms as these to prove you both immoral and incapable.

"Which of us is disloyal? We who waited patiently till every possible means of concord had been exhausted, and when every experiment had been tried, and every hope betrayed, openly separated ourselves from you; or you, who trod in the blood of our martyrs, by which the ground was prepared, and availed yourselves of our silence and the illusions of a whole people who trusted your promises, to seat yourselves in powerful and armed dominion upon the neck of Italy, and to say to her, 'We belong, not to you, but to the dynasty,' and to us, 'You are robbers and assassins?'

"You had the prestige of a name—Rome—sacred among the people, the historic records of whose two epochs of civilization were a pledge of the world's respect and love; and you have, while protesting the contrary, annihilated that prestige, abandoned Rome to the Papal phantom, and silently submitted to be told by a French Minister that she should never be yours.

"I would not wear not the last uncertain remnant of life left to me for a question merely political, to hasten by a few years or months the foundation of republican institutions. The Republic is inevitable in Italy within a brief period, and I would leave it to time and your errors to do the work for us. But though a question of liberty or finance may be safely left to the slow development of progressive ideas, a question of honor may not. Dishonor is to a people a gangrene, which, if not fought against in time, is fatal to their national life. A people which, though able to do otherwise, resigns itself to foreign insult, which, though strong enough to be free and master of its own destiny, consents to drag along in a semblance of freedom so far as others allow, and no further, is lost—it abdicates its power and its future.

"We will publish and republish, through the press, open or clandestine, according to your persecutions, these words, which my friend Lamennais—one of the holiest of our party too little remembered among us—addressed to the people shortly before his death:—'Know this. Whenever in extremity of suffering you determine to win back the rights of which your oppressors have despoiled you, they will revile you as disturbers of order, and strive to defame you as rebels. Rebels against whom? There is no rebellion possible, save against the true sovereign, the people, and how can the people rebel against the people? The rebels are those who create iniquitous privileges for themselves to the injury of the people; who impose their dominion upon them by force or fraud, and when the people overthrow that dominion they do not disturb order; they do God's work, and execute His ever just will.'

"Why do you not dare to do as England does, and admit the inviolability of thought? Why will you confiscate this writing of mine? Why do you make it a crime in your soldiers to read our newspapers? Why do you ask Switzerland to banish me? Has Switzerland ever asked you to banish any son of hers, for fear of a monarchical apostolate?

"No, you will do none of these things. You could not if you would. You are not a national government. You rule solely through force. Do so so long as that force sustains you. But complain not if, meeting apostolate with apostolate, the day comes when—in the name of Rome betrayed, of our Italian honor violated, our independence cast at the foot of the foreigner, our provinces bartered away, our country's finance ruined, our army shamed and degraded, our national life deprived of all legal expression or pact—we oppose force by force.

"You are not a national government in Italy. Herein lies your sentence; the secret of the actual state of things and our eternal right.

"The birth and growth of national life in Italy were republican, and gave origin to our communes before the days of Rome. Our national life was republican, and creator of the idea of unity in Rome before the empire; and republican in its new birth and growth in our cities of the middle ages, repealing the Italian mission in Europe, and extending the link of moral unity from people to people through religion, art, industry, and commerce. All our great records are republican, and nearly all our great men, whether of heart or intellect, were republicans. The tendencies and customs of our civil life, and of our dawning social institutions, are republican. Italy has had patricians, but no patriciate; *condottieri*, merchant rulers who had raised themselves above their fellow-citizens by arms or wealth, but not an aristocracy similar to those of other European lands; compact, united, guided by universally accepted leaders, and directed by a single political aim.

"These things I have felt bound to declare to you, interpreter of your fate, so that you may know what I do believe, and how I despise your accusations. I and my best friends deliberately opposed the immature attempt which has lately filled you with such terror; but I do not mean by this to defend myself to you. So soon as I shall see reason to think I can help your overthrow, I shall consider it my duty, as an Italian, to do so: and I shall do so with a conscience both calm and glad. Adieu.

"May, 1869. JOSEPH MAZZINI."

THE NAPOLEONIC REGIME.

Great Speech Against Personal Government by Prevost Paradol.

Prevost Paradol delivered a speech at Nantes which has created a very great sensation. Such an onslaught on personal government has not been spoken or written, in or out of the Chamber, since 1852. After a long and stormy introduction, he went on to try and convince his three thousand hearers that personal rule was fatal to liberty, and therefore fatal to the very existence of a nation. He said:—

Gentlemen:—I told you when I last addressed you that the Government which was required was that of the majority, whose views and wishes should be carried out by a responsible Ministry. I do not think that if we take at haphazard any twelve intelligent Frenchmen, they will be found to dissent from that proposition. Instead of that Government what have we got now? Ministers who are the mere advocates of a personal ruler; Ministers who have no will of their own because they have no responsibility; Ministers who represent nothing. They are not even the advisers of the Crown, and yet it is sometimes wholesome for a country that there should be Ministers powerful enough to compel the chief of the State to perform the will of the country which they have been instructed by the majority to carry into effect. When you are shown this phantasm of a Cabinet, and told that that is a government, it is just as if you were shown a dial, without any works inside, and the hands of which are turned by a man crouching behind, and told "That is a clock—don't you see the hands are moving?" We have enough of appearances and shams—what we want is reality. You are told that ministers, that deputies, should only play a very secondary part—that the reality of power must belong to the Chief of the State, and that to him alone does it belong to tell you the way you should go. There must be leaders—but we require no masters. Remember, gentlemen, that in ancient Rome there were leaders—they were called prætor, ædile, imperator, but Rome was free under their rule. But when they made themselves the necessary protectors of the people, when one of them assumed the title of tribune of the people, *par excellence*, then all was lost, and Rome made rapid progress in the path of slavery. Believe me, gentlemen, this is historical truth—whenever a man usurps the pompous title of sole representative of the nation, the time is not far off when the nation will cease to exist. (Great applause.) I do not mind the upholders of the present system describing it as necessary—that is a matter of course. What is lamentable is that the radicals, the ultra democrats, hold precisely the same language, and proclaim that an absolute master is necessary. In my opinion those who tell you that there must be a responsible head of the State, who is to be able to do whatever he lists, provided the people be free to overthrow him if he does wrong, give you very bad advice. (Uproar.)

A voice—You would rather have Louis Philippe.

And another voice—Why, he is dead.

Paradol went on—With such theories, gentlemen, instead of getting rid of absolute power—instead of bringing about its transformation, a people merely exchanges one master for another—there is a mere change of persons. But liberty is as far off as ever; the management changes hands, but absolute power, despotism, continues as strong as ever. (Applause.) Be the government a republic or a monarchy, that is a mere question of form; what is essential, what we absolutely require, is a responsible head of the Cabinet, responsible ministers, free assemblies, and free citizens. But let us leave these theoretical questions and address ourselves to more practical matters. First, as regards conservative interests. It would appear at the first blush that they ought to oppose the independent candidates and support the Government at any cost. The Government itself very clearly tries to alarm those interests; rumors of *emeutes*, of disturbances, are circulated: not openly, indeed—they are hinted at, insinuated, and the cause which may have led to any popular excitement is carefully suppressed. Well, I mean to show conservative interests that a more dangerous, a more agitating, a more revolutionary government does not exist than a government that is not really free. Can anything be more saddening than to see a man's fortune compromised, his family possibly ruined, not through any miscalculation or mistake of his own, not through the vicissitudes of commerce, but because one man at the head of affairs takes up his pen and signs a decree. Where is the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman, who does not feel alarmed when he reflects that his whole future depends on the uncontrolled and capricious will of an absolute ruler? When I consider the sudden changes of our tariffs, which a mere decree can alter, I must say, gentlemen, that absolutism fills me with indignation. As for me, gentlemen, I consider interests quite as respectable as mere abstract opinions. (Applause.) When you were suddenly involved in the struggle of free trade, you were deceived by a double falsehood. First, you were promised that you would be given means to contend without disadvantage against foreign competition. The trade of your great city knows well enough that up to this very day it has protested and complained that this promise has not been fulfilled. All the burdens are for you. Shall I take an instance out of a thousand? Your own trade furnishes it. When salt fish is introduced from abroad without the home duty on salt being reduced, is that the fair competition you were promised? Next, you were told that you would compete with England on equal terms. That, gentlemen, is not true. Superior to our neighbors in some respects, you have neither the same business connections, nor the same markets, nor the same abundance of raw materials. And then in England and in the United States, if great virtues, which we should do well to imitate, challenge our admiration, there also exists a spirit of adventure which we have not got. In those countries it is not unfrequent to find reckless commercial speculators compromising large fortunes in risky operations, which too often lead to bankruptcy, and yet they continue to get once more afloat, and recommence their career with an utter disregard of the disasters they have caused. You, gentlemen, put a higher value on commercial honor; it is not enough for you that a transaction should be profitable; it must be honorable as well. Let me congratulate you on that glorious inferiority. (Great applause.) I say that those who have been taken aback by these commercial variations are exposed to still greater disasters. This personal government affords no guarantee of security. The workman, the artisan, the small shopkeeper, has suffered even more from these commercial treaties—concluded by capricious decrees—than the capitalist and merchant prince. One of the most erroneous notions which the Government entertains is, that it is possible to found the dynasty by the prestige of military glory and the glitter of great expeditions. It is in virtue of this notion that, in defiance of the country's will, the Mexican expedition was determined on, with the disastrous war which it led to. Now, a man who harbors such a wrong idea cannot give it up; he feels the necessity of retrieving his prestige after the Prussian war, which inflicted a moral check, the influence of which still endures. Under existing circumstances what confidence can you feel in a personal government whose *amour propre* has so cruelly suffered? Have you never seen a gamester at a roulette table doubling his stakes to try and retrieve his loss? That, alas! is an accurate picture of the Government of our country. Believe me, and when people talk to you of revolutions say with me, that there is no revolution more dangerous than a revolution which depends on a single head. Paradol then went on about the necessity of education for the working classes. He told them that without education the masses were likely to submit to—nay, to admire—that strange machinery which worked above their heads. With education they would also be on their guard against those subversive and destructive systems which were every now and then held up to their admiration. They knew what a monopoly was, and when they were told that savings might be effected by the suppression of ministers, ambassadors, and standing armies, it is just as if, to effect savings in a manufactory, the owner, the foreman, the bookkeeper, and the porter were to be done away with. (This was greatly applauded.) He then wound up with an eloquent peroration, imploring them to unite all their efforts against the official candidate. He concluded as follows:—I will now tell you, gentlemen, what your great and prosperous city represents in my eyes. You have read accounts of battles, either lost or uncertain, in which, amid the confusion and panic of a large army, a few battalions remain alone firm, and in compact order, sustained by patriotism and a sense of duty, sheltering in their ranks the colors of several regiments, and awing, by their bold front, the advancing foe. Nantes is one of those sacred battalions in the present struggle. Keep up your spirits: think on the future—think on what your country requires. Do not throw away your arms; do not let us give the world the mournful sight of slaves fighting each other with their chains. Let us help one another, and we shall soon be able to raise towards Heaven unfettered hands and regenerated hearts.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.— On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

4 10§ WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 24, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M., 1·00, and 6·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·35 and 5·20 A. M., and 10·55 P. M., passing Reading at 4·30 and 7·05 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.— Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FOR CAPE MAY, BRIDGETON, SALEM, ETC. Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869, TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

Sunday Mail leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Administrator's Sale on the Premises, No. 858 Marshall street.

Estate of T. Willard George, deceased.

MODERN RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.

On Monday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 858 Marshall street, by order of administrators, all that modern three-story brick residence, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, west side of Marshall street, containing in front 17½ feet, and in depth 109. Clear of all incumbrance.

Immediately after sale of residence will be sold, by catalogue, the walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture; rosewood piano, china and glassware, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; hair mattresses, feather beds, kitchen utensils, etc. 6 11 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

On Tuesday,

June 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—

McKEON AVENUE and CLAPIER Street, S. E. corner—Elegant Country Seat, Mansion, Coach-house, and beautiful grounds.
DARBY Road—Twenty-seventh ward Hotel, known as "Rising Sun."
GREEN, east of Fortieth—Dwellings and Large Lot.
MARGARETTA, No. 150—Bake-house.
FRONT (North), No. 347—Brick Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, No. 124—Store.
CALLOWHILL, No. 126—Hotel.
POWELTON Avenue and STATE Street—Stable and Lot.
MERCHANTVILLE, New Jersey—Country Seat, 11 acres.
HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third ward—Country Seat and Farm of 23 acres, adjoining "Crystal Springs."
TENTH and WHARTON, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
WHARTON, No. 1612—Brick Dwelling.
HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third ward, Decatur street—Dwelling and Large Lot.
TENTH (South), No. 607—Modern Dwelling.
BROWN, No. 1119—Hotel.
FIFTEENTH (South), Nos. 922 and 924—Brick Dwellings.
WALLACE, No. 2215—Modern Dwelling.
COATES, No. 2218—Modern Dwelling.
MARKET, No. 3729—Store and Dwelling.
SHIPPEN, No. 2014—Modern Dwelling.
CLINTON County, Pa.—Tract of 331 acres.
SIXTH (South), Nos. 1702, 1704, 1706, and 1708—Modern Dwellings.
ONTARIO, No. 1429—Desirable Dwelling.
GREEN, No. 2230—Modern Residence.
CORINTHIAN Avenue, No. 832—Modern Dwelling.

STOCKS, ETC.

$20,000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1872.
$5000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1882.
65 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
12 shares Bank North America.
8 shares Minehill Railroad.
70 shares American Fire Insurance Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
10 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
100 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
$2000 5 per cent. Registered Loan of the State of Pennsylvania, act of February 2, 1867. 15-25 series.
100 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park. [6 11 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.— (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 1130 S. Ninth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

12th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1130 S. Ninth street, below Washington avenue, the entire very superior walnut household furniture, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 6 8 4t

Sale at 1318 North Sixth street.

ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS, SCHOMACKER 7½ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRONZES, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1318 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant carved walnut parlor suit, covered with fine hair cloth, 10 pieces; carved walnut etageres, centre and bouquet tables to match; elegant rosewood 7½ octave piano forte, made by Schomacker; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, bronze figures, two French mantel clocks, fancy ornaments, suit elegant walnut chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; handsome suit mahogany chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; walnut secretary bookcase, hair mattresses, fine cut glassware, French china plated ware, liquor case, kitchen furniture and utensils, paintings and engravings, handsome velvet, imperial, and other carpets, etc. The furniture was made to order by Henkels, and is equal to new.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [6 5 7t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 8 5t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

June 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 9 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

June 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [6 11 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 15, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [6 10 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS' SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE,

No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DETECTIVES.

The Removal of Chief Eneu—The Causes which Led to It—An Insight Into the System—How the Business has been Managed of Late.

Yesterday Joseph Eneu, who was appointed Chief of the Detective force by Mayor Fox, was removed from his position under peculiar circumstances. It seems that some time since the Chief received a circular notifying him that a reward of $500 had been offered by the authorities of Bucks county for the arrest of one Aaron Ellgod, *alias* Jacob M. Myers, who was wanted in Northampton township on several charges of horse stealing and burglary. A photograph of the criminal was also received at the same time. Detective Franklin and Reserve Sergeant Crout were detailed to take charge of the matter. Several arrests were made, but all proved to be the wrong man. One night last week one of the offices on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad was robbed, and among the things stolen were some passage tickets. One of these was taken from a man on the next morning train by the conductor, who said nothing, but telegraphed to Berks Street Station for an officer to be on hand on the arrival of the train. The fellow was accordingly taken into custody, and in course of time arrived at the Central Station, where he was confronted by Chief Eneu, who showed him the photograph. The prisoner denied being the man wanted, but on the next day Sergeant Covert took him to Bucks county, and received the reward of $500. Coming to the city, the conductor of the train and the police officer who made the arrest were sent for and given $50 each. What was done with the remaining $400 the Chief did not say. The matter was called to the attention of the Mayor, who requested the Chief to return the full amount to the conductor and policeman. This being refused, the Mayor ordered the Chief to comply with his request, and gave him twenty-four hours in which to do it. At noon yesterday the time expired, and the money not having been given to the two who effected the arrest, the Mayor issued his order of removal, and detailed Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh district, to act as Chief.

This is the first change made by Mayor Fox of one of his own detective appointments, and is the second instance within an experience of ten years of the chief executive of the city having occasion to dismiss one of his own appointments in that department. The first case of the kind was during the term of Mayor McMichael, and was that of a detective who was concerned in what is termed "dealing in queer," or, in other words, passing counterfeit money. The public were never informed of that fact, for the very reason that it was impossible to ascertain the cause of dismissal. In the case of Chief Eneu, he himself gave the information, stating he believed himself in the right, as he was merely carrying out an old-established custom of receiving and distributing rewards among those who had taken part in the capture of noted criminals.

This is the first, it is to be hoped, of a series of removals in that department which can be made, and that to the benefit of the public and to the credit of the detective system. There was a time when it was considered an honor to be attached to the Secret Service Bureau of the city, but now the department is actually a disgrace to the city. Ten years ago the detective took an honest pride in exposing the work of burglars and thieves, but now the detective's main and principal object seems to be to shield the thief after he is in custody, and to prevent his name and his doings from appearing in the public prints. Every precaution is taken for this purpose, and among these is the infamous system of private hearings, not in a close room, but at an hour when the reporters of the press are not likely to be present. When confronted with such transactions, the detective informs you that public justice demanded such a course. In just such cases it has been invariably found that the prisoner has never been heard of afterwards; and it is also a noted fact that, in just such cases, all the property stolen has been recovered, and the inference naturally to be drawn is the same as in the Caldwell jewelry case, that a felony has been compounded, and the thief allowed to go scot free, and he is at liberty to again return to the very same place, and recommit his offense with impunity.

The entire detective system has changed within a short time, and that necessarily so, from the fact that the appointees in that bureau are of a kind that are notoriously deficient in their knowledge of police business. Some few years ago a detective would visit a store or a house where a burglary or a robbery had been committed, and from that style of the workmanship which had been resorted to by the burglar or thief, and the surroundings, would form a pretty good idea of whom the offender was, and then he would set himself to work, and by his own wits would produce the testimony which would convict the robber, but now the manner and mode of operations are entirely different. The man robbed reports his case to the Central Station, and then one of the so-called detectives is assigned to the task of ferretting out the thief. He don't trouble himself much about an examination of the premises. If he even goes there, it is merely to see whether the thief has not left his name behind him. He don't go into the details, whether it was a short or a tall man, or whether he was an experienced or a botch of a workman, or whether he was a tidy or a careless sort of a fellow. No! he first issues his card to the various pawnbrokers to see if the stolen goods have been pawned, and then not receiving any response, he sets his stool-pigeons at work, and it is a well-known fact that these "stools" are generally ex-policemen, and they in some way or another find out who the thief is. Of course it takes money to do all this, and the detective cannot afford to pay the "pigeon" and the city don't, but he, judging from those who are occasionally to be seen around the office, manages to dress and live well.

Our city detective system has become so deficient that a very small proportion of the large cases are ever referred to them. Of course, they work at them, but in nearly all the cases the credit of having secured the thieves and the booty belongs to independent agencies. In the heavy railroad cases, particularly, the services of these outside organizations are secured, and they invariably give great satisfaction. The name of Pinkerton has become so famous and his services so invaluable, that his agencies are found located in every principal city in the Union. The detective who receives his bread and butter from the City Treasury cries down these independent organizations, and will tell you that all the rascality for which he receives the credit originated from these outside officers, but from his conversation you will soon discover the reason why our business men who have been robbed don't resort to the Central Station.

The force left by Mayor Vaux, and afterwards improved upon by Mayor Henry, was undoubtedly the best organization that has been known since the consolidation of the city. There are so many departments in the detective business that Mayor Vaux recognized the necessity of a systematic department, and he divided the force into various bureaus and placed a competent man at the head. He created the Chiefship, the Fire Marshalship, what was known as a private bureau, and a murder detective. Each man had his own particular line of business, to which he devoted especial attention, but on occasions requiring several men, a sufficient number were detailed from the force for the purpose. Mayor Henry, seeing the importance of this system, not only maintained the different bureaus, but also spent some time in improving its efficiency. But now, with the exception of the positions of Chief and the Fire Marshal, no system is known, and the dozen or so of men employed are in one heterogeneous mass of confusion. No two seem to work together, but each on his own account, and conflicts between them are frequent. It is said that Mayor Fox, now that he has been relieved from the labor of appointing the outside policemen, is devoting considerable time to the Detective department, and that he will, in a short time, issue an order which will serve to bring that department out of its present state of chaos to the high position which it held in the estimation of the public some ten or twelve years ago. In order to accomplish this, he will have to remove some of his own appointments, for there are several of them who are notoriously incompetent for the work which they have undertaken to perform. Some of them are hardly fit for the post of common policemen, let alone being employed to work up intricate cases of burglaries, robberies, or murders.

Several cases have of late occurred, from which it is inferred that the detective is by far on too intimate terms with thieves and other criminals, and which should serve to make a complete modification of the system necessary. The public will remember the case of the elderly man and wife who were caught while going from store to store along Second and Arch streets, and "lifting" various articles. These people were recognized as old offenders, and were held to appear at Court. Before the day of trial, it is said, and upon very good authority too, that the District Attorney was waited upon and requested to be easy upon the prisoners, as they were of considerable service and importance to the Detective department. This was done in face of the fact that the man was known not to have been a resident of the city for several years past. But to the credit of the prosecuting officer, he not only tried the parties, but he also displayed an unusual amount of energy in convicting them, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

In another case, some few months back, a fine-looking young fellow was arrested for stealing valuable ribbons and laces from several stores in the city. He had a hearing at the Central Station, and, after the testimony of the several firms had been taken, he was bound over for trial. Nothing more was heard of the case, and the matter was forgotten except by those who had been robbed. A few days ago this same individual was again arraigned at the Central Station, and, after a hearing, was again held for trial, bail being taken by the committing magistrate. A transcript of the docket was sent to the Grand Jury and a true bill found. But on the name of the offender being called for arraignment in the Quarter Sessions, no response was made. An effort to find him proved fruitless. His bail was then called, and he made no response. He also could not be found. The answer to all this is "straw" bail, which could have been avoided if the proper vigilance had been exercised in making the bail produce the deeds of the property which he had sworn he owned.

Cases similar to the late bond robbery and the Caldwell jewelry matter have been of frequent occurrence. Property is stolen, the thief caught, and the valuables returned on condition that no prosecution will follow.

Men have been allowed to stalk in and around the detective office within a few months, whose presence under former administrations was not tolerated inside of the doors of the place. One just recurs to our mind. It is the case of a dashing young man who is the keeper of a noted bagnio in the centre of Philadelphia, and who is also known to frequent nightly the gambling hells on Chesnut street. This offender against the laws, for several years past, until the incoming of the present administration, has kept away from the detective office, but now he is granted far more privileges than are allowed those whose business requires them to call at the office almost hourly for information. Another shining light there leaves the hearings and walks but a few doors below Fifth street, and entering the door ascends the stairs to the second floor, where, in a magnificently furnished room, faro, roulette, and other games are being played, contrary to the ordinances of the city.

The above are but a few illustrations of the present imperfect detective system, and will serve to show the necessity of Mayor Fox bestowing immediate attention to the rear room on Fifth street, below Chesnut.

The above article does not, of course, apply to the entire force, as there are some men in the department whose services are invaluable, and were they dispensed with the city would be the loser; but the principal object of giving publicity to the facts and the accompanying comments is to secure a reformation of the system now in vogue, so that our detectives can vie in efficiency with the best in the world.

OUR COMMERCE.

The Trade of Philadelphia, Foreign, Coastwise, and Otherwise, During the Year 1868.

The Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue has just issued his twenty-fourth monthly report, from which we compile the interesting and important facts given below concerning the commerce of the port of Philadelphia.

In the following table are given the value of foreign commodities imported, re-exorted, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse, and remaining in warehouse, together with the value of domestic exports, during each of the last three months of 1868, and for the entire year, the amount given as having been warehoused including that remaining in warehouse at the beginning of each month and of the year:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Imports	$354,165	$441,649	$303,756
Re-exports	1,394	2,820	2,226
Domestic Exports	1,292,555	1,575,938	1,303,290
Warehoused	3,116,636	2,590,735	2,442,202
Withdrawn from warehouse:—			
For Exportation	2,303	2,820	1,363
For Transportation	1,807	10,297	62,632
For Consumption	745,273	389,946	411,150
Remaining in Warehouse	2,365,971	2,186,565	1,965,429

The following table shows the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at the port of Philadelphia during the last three months of the year 1868, with the total for the entire year:—

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October	26	10,277	31	10,166	57	20,443
November	17	6,926	24	7,128	41	14,054
December	16	5,403	10	2,636	26	7,039
Total in 1868	537	184,727	312	94,282	849	279,009

From this it will be seen, much to the gratification of our citizens, that by far the greater portion of our foreign trade is carried on in vessels owned in the United States, which is far from being the case at the port of New York, or at any other of the prominent shipping points in the country. At New York the foreign vessels entered during the year were considerably in excess of the American vessels, while at Boston the former were full four times as numerous as the latter.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from this port during the same period:—

	American vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October	18	8,857	37	11,988	55	20,845
November	20	7,048	41	15,888	61	23,936
December	35	12,618	28	11,918	63	41,536
Total for 1868	396	150,757	399	148,246	795	299,003

In the number of vessels cleared during the year there was, it will be seen, a slight excess of those owned abroad, in number but not tonnage; while at New York the foreign vessels were almost double the number of American vessels, and the tonnage much more than double, and the number of foreign vessels cleared at Boston was almost four times as great as that of American vessels.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the coastwise trade entered at and cleared from the port of Philadelphia during the last three months of 1868, and during the entire year:—

	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
October	114	43,952	126	55,671
November	93	37,772	94	36,951
December	69	33,094	74	33,264
Total in 1868	1069	405,699	1073	418,390

THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in the Bank of the Republic building, on Chesnut street. J. Gaskill, Esq., was called to the chair, and on assuming it made some pertinent remarks, conveying information as to the past operations and future intentions and prospects of the subscribers to the stock of the company.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the occasion was the speech of the energetic Engineer of the company, Francis Lightfoot, who went South and took up his residence on the company's purchase in North Carolina, on the very heels of the Rebellion. His narrative was extremely pleasant, and calculated to inspire all who heard him with a belief in the speedy regeneration of the South, and her quick return to prosperity. When the meeting adjourned, every one was satisfied with the flattering future of the company held out to view.

Troublesome Pebble.—During the last few days a nervous gentleman residing on Locust street, near Sixteenth, made a number of visits to the Fifth District Station House, and there lodged a complaint that a huge boulder blocked travel in the street near by his house. He desired the stone removed. If it remained there the chances were that some poor horse would stumble over it, to the breaking of its leg; or some vehicle, carrying human freight, would be overturned, to the damage of its contents. The officers of that district not paying the quick attention to his complaint and request that they should have paid, he must needs see the Chief of Police in reference to the matter of the stone. Of course the chief gave immediate orders to the lieutenant to have the rock of stumbling removed. A force of men were detailed for the purpose and marched to the locality designated. With what result? A careful and protracted search discovered the stone, a pebble about as large as a lady's fist. They lifted it from its muddy bed, and one of them putting it in his coat pocket, brought it to the office of the chief. There it was displayed this morning upon the desk of that functionary, and there it will remain to serve the useful purpose of a paper-weight.

An Important Seizure.—Yesterday morning an application was made to Mr. Robert T. Gill, License Clerk at the Custom House, for a renewal of papers for the canal boat Lady Washington, who, upon questioning the captain, ascertained that the boat was lying under the Wire Bridge, on the Schuylkill, with 20,000 pounds of powder on board. Upon communicating the fact to Deputy Collector Hempstead, it was communicated to the Mayor by Deputy Collector Hinkel, who immediately seized her, and the powder on board will be confiscated according to law, the proceeds to go to the Board of Relief for Disabled Firemen. Had an accident occurred there might have been a dreadful disaster to record. The gentlemen who detected this are deserving of credit for their prompt action in the matter.

Praiseworthy Action.—The City Treasurer, Mr. Peirsol, on his own individual responsibility, has provided the means to pay the teachers on the coming quarter day, July 1. He could not borrow the money on the credit of the city for that purpose, because, under the operation of the ordinance requiring warrants to be registered and paid in numerical order, the money so borrowed he would be obliged to use in paying the early numerical warrants, and the teachers, whose warrants would be registered on July 1, would not receive the pay for them for at least six months. It is the intention of the Treasurer to pay the teachers at the rooms of the Board of Controllers.

Denuded.—The dwelling of Police Sergeant Jones, of the Eighth district, was entered during the progress of the fire at Ridge avenue and Willow streets, yesterday morning, and every article of clothing which could be found therein was carried away. It is supposed that firemen were the depredators, as the Sergeant's house was near by the scene of conflagration. An old citizen's coat was all the raiment the worthy Sergeant could muster this morning.

For Getting Moist.—Policeman Frederick Bencker, of the Tenth district, has been removed by the Mayor for imbibing too freely of bug-juice.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Commandery—The Grand Demonstration of Next Tuesday—A Sketch of the Order.

The semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar, which takes place on Tuesday next, promises to be one of the most imposing displays ever witnessed in Philadelphia. There will be about three thousand men in line, representing encampments in different sections of the country. Boston sends 300, New York, 500; Hartford, Connecticut, 250, and delegates have forwarded lists from the West and South. It is not merely in the number of men who will appear that the demonstration will assume importance. The strangers who come to take part in the anniversary will be representative men of all sections, all trades, professions, and pursuits in life. It therefore behooves us to give them a welcome which will carry with it goodwill and a hearty greeting. The visiting knights come to do honor to St. John's Commandery, as well as the Order in general. That St. John's Commandery should be thus selected is due to the fact that to it belongs the credit of having organized in Pennsylvania and kept alive the Order from 1819 until the present day. A sketch of the Order, its principles, and the organization of St. John's Commandery No. 4 will not be uninteresting even to persons outside of the encampment.

The tenets of the Order of Knights Templar, in common with those of other Masonic Orders, are founded upon tradition oral rather than written. Only those who have passed through the Blue lodge and Chapter degrees as Freemasons are eligible as Knights. The Knight Templar is by virtue of his Knighthood a Knight of the Red Cross and a Knight of Malta.

The original Knights, of whom there were only four, bound themselves each to the other for mutual support, and were required to keep the road clear from Joppa to Jerusalem. These few were the nucleus of a mighty order that soon spread throughout Christendom and had power to dictate dynasties and control thrones. Peter the Hermit was a Knight Templar, and the page of history is emblazoned with the name of those Knights who won fame and names in the Crusades. At first the Knights Templar refused all close alliance with any other body. Throughout their whole career, amidst prosperity and adversity, they stood aloof from all other associations. This continued until the infamous Philip sought to become the assassin of the Order, and when the martyr James De Molay laid down his life in defense of the integrity and holiness of its principles. Then it was that the order was induced to seek shelter and countenance of the Masonic body.

The history proper of the Templar Order may be briefly stated, the authority being approved history published by order of the Grand Commandery. It was established in 1118, suppressed in 1312 by Clement V and Philip the Fair, King of France. After this the Templars and Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem were incorporated into one body. In 1291 they took up their residence in Cyprus, and afterwards went to Rhodes, and took the name of Knights of Rhodes. In 1530 the Emperor Charles V of Spain conferred on them the Island of Malta, and hence they received the name of Knights of Malta, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. When residing on the Island of Malta they established their Preceptories throughout Europe, and from all the three conclaves in Ireland, Scotland, and England, the Knights of Pennsylvania may be said to trace their origin. After the Revolutionary war the brethren commenced the work of resuscitating the order. Masonic Templarism having been first established in Pennsylvania by the first Grand Encampment, which met in Philadelphia on the 12th of May, 1797, this State and city is entitled to the honor of having introduced the Orders of Christian Knighthood into the United States, deriving her work from the English, Scottish, and Irish rituals, the former of which have used the same ritual since 1791. The convention which assembled in Philadelphia, May 12, 1791, had delegates from Nos. 1 and 2 of Philadelphia, No. 3 of Harrisburg, and No. 4 of Carlisle (where respective organizations took place from 1793 to 1797). In 1812 Nos. 1 and 2 became consolidated as No. 1, and on the 8th of June, 1819, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, had issued to it a charter, which was accepted, and the Commandery organized on the 15th of the same month. It will therefore be fifty years of age on Tuesday next. The charter of the Commandery, which has done so much to encourage the spread of the principles of the Order, is as follows:—"We, the Most Eminent Sir William McCorkle, General Grand Master of the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, and the appendant Orders."

"*To all whom it may concern.*

"*Greeting*—Know ye that we, the said most Eminent Sir William McCorkle, General Grand Master aforesaid, by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Knights Stephen P. Barbier, Grand Master, John W. Kelly, Generalissimo, and John D. Ferguson, Captain-General of an encampment of Knight's Templar, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pa., under the jurisdiction of our said encampment, and is to be called and known by the name of St. John's Encampment of Knights Templar, No. 4, of Pennsylvania, held in the city of Philadelphia, with full and adequate powers to confer the Orders of Knights of Malta and Knights of the Red Cross, with continuance to their successors in office and members forever: Provided, nevertheless, that the said Sir Stephen P. Barbier, Grand Master, John W. Kelly, Generalissimo, and John D. Ferguson, Captain-General, and the other officers and their successors and members, pay due respect to our said Grand Encampment, and the regulations thereof, otherwise this Charter to be of no force or effect.

"Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand Encampment in the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of our order seven hundred and one.

(Signed) WILLIAM McCORKLE,
General Grand Master.

"Attest—George A. Baker, Grand Recorder."

There were difficulties in the Order subsequently in regard to questions of jurisdiction; and finally, in 1824, St. John's Encampment, No. 4, Philadelphia; No. 5, Union, and No. 6, De Molay, of Reading, established a Grand Encampment.

This is a brief outline of the Order. According to a report made to the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, it is said, with reference to the cardinal virtues of a Knight Templar:—"A Knight, by his obligation, is required *never to violate his obligation*—he must be faithful to his every engagement; but should a Knight prove faithless to his engagement and his obligation, the personal stigma remains indelibly fixed upon his character, and in ancient times 'no after good conduct or valor could retrieve it.' *Fidelity* was one of the chief virtues; next to this virtue was Justice, or a 'settled determination to prevent or redress injuries by whomsoever perpetrated.' Upon these two virtues Templar Masonry may be said to be erected. Destroy them, and the beautiful structure which is erected thereon must fall and perish; sustain and cultivate them, and we will find in our asylums no Sir Knight who will not be an honor to the institution, possessing that character which Templar Masonry confers, and 'with whose fame, fortune, and honor we find our heart-strings entwined, and for whom, and for the widow and orphan, and the holy institutions of a sacred religion, we may, if called upon, bare the blade, and do better than the deeds of chivalry—even those of Justice, Fortitude, and Mercy.'"

This extract gives a clear exposition of the aims of the order. The bonds of unity in this Christian organization are to-day identical with those that gave strength, power, and glory to the belted knights in the long years of war against the Saracens; and while in this Christian age their objects are more diffuse, and while the Order maintains its existence in a modified form, its benevolence and grandeur of humanity shed its benign influence throughout the world. Quiet and unobtrusive, the Templar of modern times makes no parade of virtues and noble charities extended with a heroism no less sublime, because unvaunted, than that which gave the halo of glory and renown to his illustrious founders. At the bedside of the sick, at the grave of the dead, assuaging the grief of the widow, drying the tears of the orphan, maintaining the good name of a brother, healing discord in families, in communities, in nations; not in panoply and steel cuirass, with lance in rest and vizor down, but with quiet step and outstretched hand, striving against the privations of weak humanity, doing the work of the Master, he wends his pilgrimage. "*In hoc signo vinces*" is his watchword, the Holy Cross his emblem, and He who died to save sinners his guide and his example.

At the organization of St. John's Commandery Sir Stephen P. Barbrier was Eminent Grand Master, and continued in office until May 16, 1821, when he was succeeded by Sir George Russell. From that time until the present there is an unbroken record of officers, showing that the organization of St. John's Commandery was kept up, and by a careful regard for the ancient landmarks and traditions of the Order, obtained and retained an influence which has been exerted in behalf of the organization throughout the State of Pennsylvania. This fact is recognized throughout the United States, hence the very general acceptance of the invited to take part in the semi-centennial anniversary of the Commandery on Tuesday next. There are not more than 10,000 Knights Templar in the United States, and of these not less than 3000 will be in the parade in Philadelphia. The visiting brethren come with the full knight's dress, including the chapeau, and in this respect will make a more striking display than our local commanderies. The Boston commanderies will reach Philadelphia on Sunday morning, and will be received by a delegation of St. John's Commandery, and in the afternoon will be escorted to church. Councils have appointed a committee to carry into effect the resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to the visitors, so that we may anticipate a welcome such as Philadelphia ought always to extend to those who come among us.

Cape May.—On Monday next, the 14th instant, the West Jersey Railroad Company will commence running an additional train to Cape May, leaving Philadelphia at 8 o'clock A. M. This will take the place of the 9 o'clock Saturday train, which will be run to-morrow for the last time. Other changes will soon follow to accommodate the increasing travel.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The Obsequies of the Late Rev. F. J. Barbelin, S. J., at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, This Morning—An Imposing Ceremonial—Sermon by the Very Rev. Michael O'Connor, S. J.—The Clergymen Present and Officiating.

The most imposing morning service ever held within the walls of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was that held this morning over the remains of the good and lamented Father Barbelin, late of St. Joseph's Church. Perhaps no priest ever died in this diocese more greatly lamented by his flock, or more generally and universally revered. This has been evidenced by the stream of people flowing in and out of St. Joseph's Church during the time in which the body laid in state therein, and the manifestation of grief then and there given was intensified this morning when the body was removed to the Cathedral for interment. As the body was borne out of the church the lachrymation of the people was indeed heart-rending, and but seldom have we witnessed such a manifestation of grief.

The arrangements for the transfer of the body from St. Joseph's to the Cathedral were under the competent superintendence and direction of Mr. Simon Gartland, who had them carried out with commendable regularity and fine order. The body being placed in the hearse, a procession was formed, headed by the Sunday School children of St. Joseph's Church, for whom the deceased ever entertained so tender a regard. The children of the seven schools of St. Joseph's followed, and after them came the members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, from whom was also selected a guard of honor. There were eight clerical and eight lay pall-bearers, and the procession moved slowly up Walnut street to Eighteenth, and thence to the Cathedral.

Mr. William D. Cavanaugh, of St. Joseph's choir, officiated as Chief Marshal with much efficiency, and on reaching the Cathedral the body was placed on a cenotaph in front of the main altar, around which were placed many burning tapers, and at its head a crucifix. The deceased held within his hands a golden chalice, and his features bore a mild, benignant expression, as if indulging in refreshing sleep, rather than reposing in death.

The multitude being seated, the recitation of the Holy Office of the Dead was commenced, Right Rev. Bishop Wood presiding at the same, and Rev. Francis P. O'Neill and Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins acting as chaunters. The recitation of the Office occupied about one hour, and, on its conclusion, the Solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem was at once commenced, the celebrant being Right Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia. He was assisted by Rev. Father Stonestreet, S. J., as Assistant Priest; Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., and Very Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., as Deacons of Honor; Rev. James E. Mulholland, Deacon of the Mass; Rev. Thomas F. Hopkins, Sub Deacon; and Rev. A. J. McConomy as Master of Ceremonies.

There were also present within the sanctuary Right Rev. J. T. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, and nearly all the secular and regular clergy of the diocese, amongst whom we noticed Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, O. S. A., Very Rev. James Hayden, V. C. M., Nicholas Cantwell, P. R. O'Reilly, N. J. Walsh, Anton Haviland, Richard Kenabar, Charles A. McFadden, John McAnany, Thomas Kiernan, P. F. Sheridan, John Kelly, James Daly, W. F. Cook, James Maguire, Thomas O'Neill, Thomas Fox, U. B. Villeger, S. J., P. J. Bienkenrof, John Fitzmaurice, Peter Sullivan, Matthias Cobbin, Thomas Fox, Peter Crane, O. S. A., P. J. Jordan, S. J., J. Duddy, S. J., and many others whom our reporter could not distinguish owing to their position in the sanctuary.

The Mass being commenced, the plain Gregorian service was chanted, and after the Epistle had been intoned by the Sub Deacon the choir sung the sequence, *Dies Iræ, dies illa*, the clergy meanwhile holding lighted tapers in their hands.

The Gospel of the Mass was then sung aloud by the Deacon, after which came the *Offertorium* as usual. The "*Domine Jesu Christe de morte æterna*" was sung as prescribed by the ritual. This was followed by the "*Sanctus, Sanctus, the Sanctus*," "*Agnus Dei*," and "*Dona Eis Requiem*" as an ordinary mass for the dead.

At the conclusion of the mass Very Rev. Michael O'Connor, S. J., ascended the pulpit, and spoke substantially as follows:—

All honor seems to be out of place so much as in the presence of death, which shows the vanity of all earthly things; yet the feeling leading us to do honor to the dead must have a legitimate object, to be found only in the honor to which virtue is entitled, in the conviction that virtue is beyond the assaults of death, leaving to the enjoyment of the faithful Christian a reward beyond the portals of death.

It is his virtue which has called forth the homage over his remains, and while I cannot do full justice to his memory, I further regret being chosen as the organ of our feelings. Nothing, however, can be said by me but what would be said by any of the clergy present, and is the expression of your own feelings.

The character of the deceased is familiar in almost every household, and anything said in his praise cannot fully accord with his merit. He was distinguished for holiness of life, and labored to infuse a like feeling into all. There is no one who knew him but entertains for him respect and affection, or remembers word or deed of his pointing to aught else but what charity and the purest of motives would dictate.

The speaker then gave an account of the birth, early training, and religious proclivities of Father Barbelin, as heretofore published.

Having an inclination for the Church, he pursued his preliminary studies in his native France, and at the early age of twenty-two resolved on coming to America to labor in a field of usefulness.

His mother interfering and remonstrating with him, he resolved to appeal to another mother, and accordingly placed himself under the protection of the Blessed Virgin, making a Norena for the purpose, at the conclusion of which his natural mother, unsolicited, gave her consent and bid him God-speed. He came to the United States—but what for? Was it the fertility of our fields, the enjoyment of human felicity, or what? He came because he thought it the most speedy way to dedicate himself to the service of the Indian missions, and fearing if he joined the Society of Jesuits in Europe he could not accomplish his purpose. Whilst God looked with complacency on the purposes of his servant, Father Barbelin, whilst evangelizing the savages, was received into the Society of Jesuits in September, 1835. He was ordained first at Georgetown. In September, 1837, he was appointed to St. Joseph's in this city, where he has spent his whole life in the way familiar to you. He was fervent and foremost in every good work, of which you can bear testimony.

He sought God first of all, and for God's sake sought the welfare of all classes of men. We cannot refrain, however, from alluding to his devotedness to the children, his love and labors for them and success in winning their esteem and affection at St. Joseph's.

It was refreshing to see these Sodalities singing the praises of God, and thus giving joy and spiritual advancement to all around. On one occasion, when from sickness he could not stand, he was called down stairs, on the occasion of a Sodality celebration, to listen to their hymns and be present at their exercises.

When the Sodalities were invited by the Bishop to visit the Cathedral shortly after its consecration, it was a glorious sight to see the Cathedral filled by so many Sodalists who had dedicated themselves to the Virgin; and in such religious matters was Father Barbelin especially successful.

The Rosary Society was another sacred organization in which he took a lively interest. St. Joseph's Hospital was another noble work to which he devoted himself, and when ship fever and other pestilential diseases visited our city, Father Barbelin called around him many zealous men and women who devoted themselves to their temporal relief. The hospital conducted by Catholic sisters was from such causes suggested through the charity and energy of our deceased friend. He was devoted to his duty in every department of ecclesiastical calling, the pulpit, the confessional, and the highest functions of the priesthood, the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Not unfrequently was he carried out of the confessional by strong men, although suffering from ailment and disease. His compulsory sighs were attended by a tranquil spirit, and his death was finally hastened by the fact of his saying mass on Wednesday last for the last time. He not only did that, but gave Holy Communion to 200 persons, thus to the last moment seeking God and the welfare of his people.

He was ever affable and kind, and was esteemed by persons of all classes, the learned and unlearned, old and young, rich and poor. This was not in consequence of great natural ability, but his love of God and religion. He had all necessary information and learning to entitle his opinions to respect, but he had not those dazzling or brilliant powers to attract attention, his conversations, and even his sermons being of the most familiar character. Thus the virtuous man is better than the valiant, when his humble merits are properly applied, rather than the valiant and mighty looking for but worldly praise above. While here I propose to you of the laity to do honor to his memory; I propose to you his example, and to the beloved clergy let us, like our deceased friend, try to entertain a great love of God, and then we will have accomplished what God desires of us and the sphere of our usefulness be enlarged. On an occasion like this we feel the vanity of this world, and let us like our deceased friend labor for the cause of God and His Eternal Kingdom.

The absolution of the body was then given by the bishop, assisted by all the clergy, after which a procession was again formed, which proceeded to St. Joseph's Cemetery, Passyunk road and Washington avenue. Here the "*Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel*" and the other last prayers were recited, and amidst the sighs and lamentations of his beloved flock the body of the good and faithful priest was consigned to the tomb.

THE GAS RING.

How the Nomination of John A. Houseman for Recorder of Deeds was Effected.

The following documents, addressed to the Republican City Executive Committee, need no comments at this time:—

Philadelphia, June 10, 1869.—To the Republican City Executive Committee—Gentlemen:—At the regular election for delegates to represent the Eighth division, Fifth ward, in the various nominating conventions held on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the regular place (Bender's Star Hotel, Dock street, below Third), I was duly elected delegate from the division to the convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, and the same evening received a certificate of the fact, duly made out on the proper printed form furnished by your committee, which certificate was signed by James Boland, judge, and C. H. Wilson and Philip M. Bruch, inspectors, the proper officers, as I have occasion to know officially from my position as Chairman of the Ward Executive Committee. This certificate I presented on the 9th instant at the meeting of the convention at Spring Garden Hall. It was received. I was admitted to a seat, and by the Committee on Permanent Organization nominated, and by the convention elected, one of the Vice-Presidents.

At the same time, when my certificate was handed in one George W. Bickley handed in a paper, of which the following is a literal copy:—

"Eaight Div. 5th Ward

"This is to certify that an Election of Repulican party at Regular place of holding the Election and Geo. W. Bickley was duly Elected this day June the 8th 1869 to represent this Div. in the Convention to nomnate a Candidate for Recorder of Deeds 1869.

"Thos. J. Neal Judge.
"Harris Harrington Insp.
"Geo. Jenay

This paper is all in the same handwriting, including all the names purporting to be affixed to it as signatures. This is apparent upon the most casual inspection. How and where and when it was prepared, Mr. Bickley can best tell if he will. My own certificate and this paper are both in my possession.

Upon the appointment by the convention of a Committee on Credentials, this George W. Bickley appeared before them, claiming to contest my seat. No written statement, as required by section 6, rule v, for the government of the party, was presented to the convention nor to the committee. What statement, if any, Mr. Bickley may have made orally to the committee I do not know. I was called before the committee and answered such questions as were put to me, showing fully the grounds of my claim to represent the division in the convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported to the Convention that Mr. Bickley was entitled to the seat as Representative of the Eighth division, Fifth ward, without giving any reasons, and their action was declared final under the last paragraph of section 6, rule v, above referred to; and I was refused the right to vote in the convention, notwithstanding my protest against the whole course of proceeding.

A large number of the committee protested against their action in my case as well as in others, but finding remonstrance useless, they left the committee room and declined to sign the report.

I submit the matter for your earnest consideration. I have no personal feeling on the subject, but respectfully submit that if such proceedings are to be allowed to pass unnoticed and unrebuked, and some remedy against their occurrence in the future is not provided, it will be utterly impossible to command for the Republican nominations either the support of the party or the respect of the community. Under any circumstances, I consider that the matter demands to be properly exposed. Very respectfully,

Samuel C. Perkins,
Chairman Executive Committee Fifth Ward,
No. 627 Walnut street.

Philadelphia, June 11, 1869.—To the Republican City Executive Committee—Gentlemen:—Since my letter of yesterday in reference to the manner in which I was deprived of my vote in the convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, I have received from the parties whose names purported to be signed as judge and inspectors to the paper handed in by George W. Bickley as a certificate of his election as delegate from the Eighth division, Fifth ward, to that convention, a paper of which I enclose a copy for your consideration. Very respectfully, Samuel C. Perkins,
Chairman Executive Committee Fifth Ward, No. 627 Walnut street.

The following is a copy of the document last referred to:—

We, the undersigned, certify that we did not, nor did either of us act, or undertake to act, as officers of the delegate election of the Eighth division of the Fifth ward, held June 8, 1869. The election was regularly and properly conducted by James Roland, judge, C. H. Wilson and Philip M. Bruck, inspectors, the regular and proper election officers of the division. We voted at said election, and were and are satisfied with the manner in which it was conducted as fair and regular. We signed no certificate purporting to cetrify the election of George W. Bickley or any one else as a delegate from the division to the convention for the nomination of a candidate for Recorder of Deeds or any other convention; and any certificate purporting to be signed by us or either of us to the effect of such election, was not signed by us, nor by our authority or direction; but if such certificate exists, with our or either of our names appended thereto, it must have been written and signed by some one else, and wholly without our authority or direction.

(Signed) Thomas J. Neill,
Harris Harrington,
G. Genay.

June 10, 1869.

About Dogs.—Yesterday a man named Charles Magnet was arrested on Washington lane, Germantown, upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill one Philip Cramer. The latter resides on Main street, in the same district. He is the owner of a number of dogs, which running loose around the neighborhood, annoy the residents very much by their continual barking and fighting. Magnet expostulated with Cramer in relation to these canines. Words brought on blows, and finally the dog man was felled to the earth, struck by a brick in the forehead. He was pretty badly hurt. Thereupon Magnet was arrested, as stated, and held to answer by Alderman Good.

Juvenile Pirates.—John McIntyre, Jonathan Fenner, James Scott, and James Fennel, lads, all of them about seventeen years of age, were arrested yesterday, by Lieutenant Jacoby and Officers Euard and Gilbert, of the Park Police. The lads were taken into custody at their various homes, in the Twentieth ward, upon the charge of being that squad of young roughs who took a row-boat from parties in the Schuylkill river last Sunday, ousting its occupant's, and landing them on Baker's Island, above the Columbia Bridge. They were all identified beyond question. Alderman Pancoast held them in $1000 bail each to answer.

Stole a Watch.—A couple of boys, Napoleon and John Taylor, stole a watch from a plasterer employed in the dwelling of Dr. Todd, at Roxborough. The timekeeper was in the pocket of a vest which hung upon the wall. They pawned their booty for $3 at a shop on Ridge avenue, where it was recovered. The boys were then arrested, and committed to answer by Alderman Ramsdell in default of $800 bail each.

Still They Come.—The following additional police appointments are announced this morning:—

	District.
James Wilson	12
Patrick Bergen	11
John Cookenback	15
John Higgins	12
John Kane	6
Alfred W. Murphy	9

The Powder Barge.—The canal-boat which was seized yesterday morning at the Fairmount Locks, for being loaded with 800 kegs of powder, was taken down the river again last evening. The powder was removed from it, and stored in the Point Breeze Magazine.

"Appleton's Journal" of June 19 contains an exceedingly pretty and affecting story, called "Bella's Defeat," by Mr. Riter Fitzgerald. It is an admirable picture of a certain phase of life at watering places. The moral is strong and suggestive. It deserves to be widely copied.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1212 Spruce street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,

June 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1212 Spruce street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, garnet plush; etagere, walnut dining-room furniture, buffet sideboard, extension table, two French plate mantel mirrors, china, glass, and plated-ware, paintings and engravings, walnut chamber furniture, fine bureaus, wardrobes, fine mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, Brussels and other carpets, chandeliers, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, etc. 6 11 2t

PIANOS, ETC.

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RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 ¾ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 18 2m

DOG LOST—LOST, ON THE MORNING of the 11th inst., a small black-and-tan slut. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving her at No. 1104 GIRARD Street, or sending such information as will lead to her recovery. 6 11 3t

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Minister Washburne's Health Failing Fast—Advices from Minister Motley—Dull Times.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The New French Cable—Colliery Disasters in England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dull Times.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 11.—Owing to the absence of the President from the city, everything is dull in official circles to-day. There were few visitors at the White House. In the departments routine business only is being transacted.

Minister Motley.

The State Department is in receipt of official despatches from Minister Motley giving an account of his arrival and reception in England. He states that he finds very little of the hostility among the officials which is exhibited towards this country by the British press. Mr. Motley expected to have an audience with the Queen at an early day.

Minister Washburne.

A private letter received here from a member of Minister Washburne's family states that his health is worse than before he left this country. It is the opinion of eminent physicians in Paris that he will probably be unable to discharge his official duties, and if he does not find relief at Homburg, whither he has gone, it is thought he he will resign and come home.

FROM EUROPE.

The New French Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

Brest, June 11.—A banquet was given last evening on board the Great Eastern, to celebrate the successful loading of the new French cable. Many notables were present. Speeches were made and toasts drank. Among the latter were "England," "America," and "France," appropriately responded to by representatives of the several nations. The Great Eastern has gone to Portland, England, for a supply of coal, and will leave that port to-morrow for Brest, whence she will soon proceed to lay the cable to America.

Robberies in Ireland.

London, June 11.—Despatches from Cork state that robberies of arms and ammunition are of frequent occurrence throughout the southern part of Ireland. Suspicion in all cases fastens on members of the Fenian organization. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the authorities against these outrages.

The Last Colliery Disaster.

London, June 11.—Later despatches from Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, report that the colliery disaster in that neighborhood was much less serious than at first reported. Fifty-six bodies have been recovered thus far, and it is thought that the total number of killed will not exceed eighty-six.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

A MERCHANT, LEAVING FOR EUROPE, will undertake any legitimate business in the principal cities of Great Britain and Continental Europe. Address MERCHANT. 6 11 2t*

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.—STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE.—This fine new Steamer will be put on the route on or about the 20th of June. Due notice will be given of the time and place of departure. 6 7mw13t

EPHRAIM CLARK,
MATTRESS AND FEATHER STORE,
N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Formerly Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia).

N. B.—Spring Mattresses made in the best way, and repaired at short notice. 6 4 6t

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS
fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW.

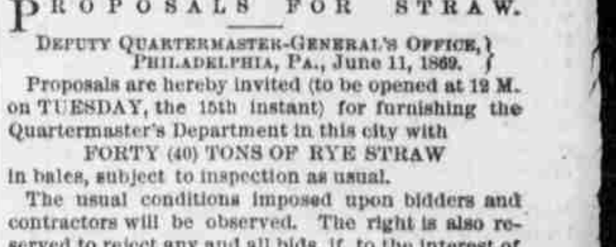
Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1869.

Proposals are hereby invited (to be opened at 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 15th instant) for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department in this city with FORTY (40) TONS OF RYE STRAW in bales, subject to inspection as usual.

The usual conditions imposed upon bidders and contractors will be observed. The right is also reserved to reject any and all bids, if to the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Straw," and addressed to the undersigned.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and
6 11 3t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.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Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

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Dealers in Canned Fruits are requested to enter their orders early, for the coming season's supply, at Sole Agency,

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